The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,732—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1902.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 367-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6014	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 155

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 586-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	"	907-8	" 550

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec, 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan, 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS
BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected, PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT
APPOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES
NOW ARRIVING.

ENGLISH STILTON'S Prize Dairy.
ENGLISH-PICKLED PORK, Legs and Bellies.
ENGLISH PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
ENGLISH OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.
ENGLISH HAMS, Home-Cured Pale Cumberland.
ENGLISH BACON, Real Wiltshire.
ENGLISH XMAS PUDDINGS, 2, 4 and 6 lbs. each.
ENGLISH MINCE MEAT.
ENGLISH COBNUTS.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS, in Kegs of 50 each.

TURKEY FIGS, | MALTA GRAPES,
FRENCH PLUMS, | BRAZIL NUTS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
PULMONARY BALSAM.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

C. M. PHESANIA,
MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CHRISTMAS 1902.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically	Decorated, plain Icing	... ...	1	0	per lb.
Do.	do. Chocolate Iced	... ...	1	4	"
Do.	do. Almond Iced	... ...	1	8	"

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS. (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

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NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR;

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "ALEXANDRIA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates;—

1st Class Return	Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return	Rs, 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

ASK FOR

VATCHA BROS'.

NEW LIST

For Carriage Rubber Tyres, Cycles, Accessories, Nickelplating, Enamelling, Repairing Cycles, &c.

☞ One second-hand LANDAU CARRIAGE, in sound condition, by E. Kesterton of London, (England).

VATCHA BROS.

572, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of Gordhundas Soonderdas, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

1. GUNGABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Vithulwady, outside the Fort of Bombay.
2. JAMSETJEE CAWASJEE PATELL, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort.
3. LALJEE NARRONJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort.
4. CHATURBHUJ MORARJEE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort.
5. NARONDAS THAKERSEY MOOLJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, the Executors named in the will.

} Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the twenty-seventh day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and two and in the Second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

W. LANE,
The 28th day of November, 1902.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, & HIRALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 66 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDKALLY .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 27th day of November, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1902, for the supply of any quantity up to:—

700 TONS OF MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOG TIMBER

of the best quality for early delivery.

2. Tenderers to quote a price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th November, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COMPRISING THE

G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1902, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE OIL, during the 15 months, commencing from 1st January, 1903, and for the SUPPLY of the ARTICLES noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1903:—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form, or Rs. 8 for the set of four.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (Kerosine Oil, B., C., and D.) and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1902.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE HOODS, QUITE NEW.
Apply,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Matured and Bottled in COGNAC by the well-known firm of Duret & Cie.

	Per Dozen. Rs.	a.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY, 15 years old...	76	0
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, 3 Stars...	47	0
Do. do. 2 Stars...	40	0
Do. do. 1 Star ...	34	0
HENNISSEY'S 1 Star	39	0
Do. 2 Stars	44	0
Do. 3 Stars......	45	8

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for face massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P. M. Terms, single treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free, Advice and consultation free. Book sent on application.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1902-1903.

IT is PROPOSED to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING, on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1902 and about Fourteen Extra Meetings will be held on SATURDAYS during the Season, up to the end of March, 1903.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock .... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only .... Rs. 30 }
Extra for Private Paddock .... Rs. 10 } Rs. 40

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Byculla Club, Byculla.

or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be;—

Grand Stand and Enclosure including free Ticket for 1 Lady	Rs.	5
Private Paddock	„	1
Ladies (not holding Tickets)	„	2
Children	„	2

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1902.

FOR CORONATION.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED.
BEST SADDLERY, STABLE KITS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS & RUBBER TYRES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
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CARBONS, RIBBONS,
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ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.

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THE following TEAS are sure to be cordially welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ...	1	8	0
ORANGE PEKOE	1	6	0

A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

J. E. MODY,

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

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BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

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GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph, pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

FOUND a LADY'S GOLD RING, can be had, by describing same, and paying for Advt. Apply APOLLO HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—An airy charming BUNGALOW, with Garden, Westerly Breeze, on Vincent Road, Dadur, always occupied by Europeans. Apply Mr. SHAMRAO N. LAUD, Kandawadi.

FOR THE MILLION.—New Stock just received. Men's Tan Lace Shoes, The "Million" Rs. 3, and Boots Rs. 4-4 per pair, Sterling value.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

REAL HAND SEWN.—Men's Best Quality Tan Oxford Lace Shoes, Rs. 5. Boots, Rs. 6-10. Latest and most fashionable shapes, entirely new stock.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

BOYS and GIRLS.—New Stock of Boys, and Girl's Boots and Shoes now on view, hard wearing qualities at Moderate Prices.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents). THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLDALLS, &c., SPECIAL SHOW.—Large new Stock of Trunks Bags, &c., now on view, Splendid Selection, Moderate Prices. All Leather Goods guaranteed solid leather, no cardboard allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents.) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.). Bombay.

WANTED PUPILS for Accountancy and Commercial Exams. of London. Terms Moderate. Apply S.B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

WANTED.—RESPECTABLE SITUATION by Advertiser, a writer on popular scientific subjects. He will give Security if so required. Apply Box "No. 928N," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.—Turkeys, at Annas 12 per lb. Geese, at Annas 12 per lb. Ducks, at Annas 7 per lb.

REAL CAMEL-HAIR RUGS, the warmest and the lightest covering for Cold Weather. Just the thing for Delhi Darbar. A new consignment just landed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December, with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUS IN URBE," care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay fancy prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

LAWSON'S G SPECIFIC.—Sure, speedy cure without injection, where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails.—HOMI BROTHERS, 1st Floor, 2nd Block, New Buildings, near Crawford Market.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

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PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
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AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs, 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL	£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID	£3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

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BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE TUTORIAL MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES,

OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,
Entrance, Rs. 3; Class fee Rs. 5.
Ladies admitted.
F. D. MASTER, B.A.

WANTED

A SUPERVISOR, L. C. E. Salary Rs. 80 plus 15 T. A. Apply to

CLEMENT M. SYKES,
State Engineer, Jamnagar.

WANTED

BY an European Firm, a competent SALESMAN for Silk and Woollen Piecegoods. Gold and Silver Threads, Laces and Braids. Handsome Salary with a commission to an able man.

Apply to Box "No. 333 D," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

HYDRAULIC CYLINDER Second hand WANTED, Cast Steel, suitable for Ram, about 9 or 10 inches diameter by 10 to 15ft. stroke. Apply

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
Byculla.

FOR SALE.

DYNAMOS, Motors, Cables and all Accessories for Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.

Catalogues on application.

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Engineers and Contractors,
Bombay.

CAST IRON PIPES.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, and others should write for details of Sections and Sizes of the above kept in Stock by Turner, Hoare & Co. More durable, cheaper and stronger than timber. Table of Safe Loads and lowest prices on application to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials,.	6	0	
Manual of Homœopathy ...	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe..	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
in 4 oz. phials at	20	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS,

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics ...	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies ...	2	8	0
Guide for the same ...	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper, Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT ME
THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... „ 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvissor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25.
(Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do, at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS.

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,

178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHAIK ALLY JANJEEKER STREET AND OLD JAMLEE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Beerjee Sewjee, Ghellabhai Samuldas and Damjee Veljee, trading under the name of Veljee Soonderjee, the transferees of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Atmaram Kanoba, and also on account and at the risk of Kaikhusru Burjorjee Choksi in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of July, 1892, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Cursondas Vallubhdas of the other part, and in the transfer of mortgage, dated the 16th day of October, 1901, and made between the said Kaikhusru Burjorjee Choksi of the one part and the vendors of the other part the undermentioned landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls erected and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Shaik Ally Janjeeker Street, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts, but now containing by admeasurement 411 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Shaik Ally Janjeeker Street, on or towards the East by the house of Gopal Pragjee (formerly the house of Dawood Jetha), on or towards the South by the house of Gopal Hurrichand (formerly by the house of Ruttonbai, widow), and on or towards the West by the Old Jamblee Street, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 138 and new No. 1570 and Survey No. 743 and New Survey No. 2410, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old Street No. 21 and New Street Nos. 23 and 25 and 225, 303, and Old ward No. 1462, and New Ward No. 1463 and which said premises are now in the occupation of Maruti Tookaram Patel and Purshotum Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of Atmaram Kanoba.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situated on the east side of Old Jamblee Street and the west side of Cooleywada Lane, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Cooleywada Lane, on or towards the East by the house of Gopal Dadaji, on or towards the South by the house of Gayanoo Krishnaji, and on or towards the West by the said Old Jamblee Street, and which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 89 and new No. 787 and old Survey No. 753 and new Survey No. 2418, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 65, Ward No. 1881, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Maruti Tukaram Patel and Purshotam Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of Atmaram Kanoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, Attorneys for the transferees of the Mortgagee, at their Office No. 16, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst, at 11 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Beay House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, old China table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of General NIXON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 50 BALES YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Agents, Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Co, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sorabjee Dosabhoy and Co.

50 bales No. 20s ring yarn of the Damodhar Lakhmidas Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flower pots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of All Wool Cashmeres, Tweeds, coatings, Serges, Venetians, Broadcloth, Flannels, &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 6th inst, at 2 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, three cases woollen cloth consisting of all wool stripe and check cashmeres, Scotch tweeds, blue diagonal serges, diagonal coloured coatings, twill coloured coatings, broad cloth venetian coating, corkscrew coatings, venetian cloth, coloured cricketing tennis flannels, fine serges, Bedford cords, fancy cotton suitings, shirting cloth, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 13 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

HIGH COURT,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 462 of 1902.

Chutoorbhooj Sewjee and another..................Plaintiffs.

vs.

Abdoola Hoosein and another..........................Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Chutoorbhooj Sewjee, who has been appointed by the High Court as Receiver in the above Suit, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th day of December, 1902, at 3 p.m., submit for sale by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in convenient lots to suit purchasers, the following goods, forming the subject matter of the above suit, viz—49 cases and 40 pieces of tape bordered nansooks, as under—

P 119
C H 1-40—49 cases each 150 pieces and 40 pieces loose tape bordered white nansooks, 39 inches.

For particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned.

The goods will be open to inspection by intending purchasers at the Rooms of the Undersigned four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Khatao Mansion" (first floor), Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture of the latest design, Cutch silverware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy, Singer's foot sewing machine, large ice-box, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of W. CRUICKSHANK, Esq. proceeded home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 321-23, new Sonapur Lane, 96, 98, 100-102, Breach Candy Road, 10-12 Popatwady, 34, 27, 105, Charniwadi, 5-9, Patukwady, 257, 155 Lohar Chawl Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND BELLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites, for the term of 999 years:—

Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.
6475·08	263·34	3,335·00	316·44
	273·00	654·95	304·67
548·35	358·44	608·00	296·68
563·00	489·25	536·84	357·28
597·95	1,776·73	573·72	446·54
571·00	326·59	599·91	543·97
553·00	967·46	853·85	393·97
708·24	400·00	477·87	412·01
872·49	400·00	358·63	430·74
703·38	400·00	349·51	
740·83	400·00	284·22	

Sale to commence at 3 p.m. TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., and at 3 p.m. on such subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co., by order of the Trustees.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods,

1 gold double case hunting watch by James McCabe.

1 gold double case hunting watch repeater, Swiss made.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of A. K. Shurufally.—

A. K. S.—1470 9—10 kegs small Crystals each 1 cwt.

Do. —2011 20—10 kegs Large Crystals each 1 cwt. Permanganate of Potash.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.

1 brown waler, 15 hands 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.

1 handsome strong-built canoe shape landau, with rubber tyred wheels in very good order.

1 flea-bitten grey Arab, 14.1, 5 years, goes well in saddle and harness.

1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from the Commandant, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m, sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

19 horses belonging to 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, consisting of Arabs. Persian and Walers suitable for riding, hunting and driving; about 16 pairs have been specially trained to double harness and are 14 to 15 hands.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. E. B. NORTON, 59 & 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£92 3/4 ex	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/4	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= — 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/4	= .....
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 3/8	= plus 7/16
2 months hence	22 3/8	= plus 9/16
Spot in New York	48 3/8	= plus 7/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·46 1/2	= do.
New York Demand	4·87 1/8	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „	3 3/4 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 36 1-4. Dec.-Jan. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 3-16.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·52. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 26,000 bales. Arrivals closed quiet.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.
4·44 —2	4·43 —2	4·43 —2	4·43 —2
Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·44 —2	4·44 —2	4·44 —2	4·44 —2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	39,000 bales.
„ Do. last year	49,000 „
„ Exports to Great Britain	33,000 „
„ „ Continent	26,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8·50 — 5
Futures, month of Dec.	8·25 — 10
Do. do. March	8·18 — 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 15-16 — 1-16
Futures month of March	8·11
Do. June	8·17
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 1st December, 1902:—

Cotton	15,031 bales.
Wheat	13,345 cwts.
Linseed	1,208 „
Rapeseed	935 „
Gingellyseed	36,077 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	128 „
Castorseed	1,840 „
Rice	378 „
Myrabollams	1,771 „
Cottonseed	10,597 „

Export of British Silver Dollars per s. s. Ballaarat—

To Singapore	Rs. 10,24,699
To Penang	14,27,409

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d to 1s 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 13 32d
French France	3 do	do	170
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight.		117 1-4
Shanghai	30 „	„	160
Japan	30 „	„	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97	8 sellers.
1st Settlement	Rs. 97	7 do

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4 do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4 do.	
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.	

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8	
Forward April-May	7	13
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14
Do. Gujarat Forward April May	6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8	0
Forward April-May	7	7
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	24	8
Forward April-May.	25	4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby	36	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quieter.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	38	4
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	38	1
25 „ „	37	8
50 „ „	36	0
Black Kutnee	32	12

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	75,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·41 —3	4·41 —2	4·41 —2

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
4·41 — 2	4·41 — 3	4·41 — 3	4·41 — 3	4·41 — 3

COTTON.—The tone of this market is very quiet, with spot Oomra and Berar descriptions Rs. 1 to 2 lower and spot Bengals unchanged. A very limited business is reported at Colaba in ready cotton, and scarcely anything passing in forward deliveries.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F-G	Good	
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	155	...	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	165	157	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	166	158	...	do
Belati, M G	176	170	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	163	...	do
Domangaum Poolgaum	178	172	...	do
Oomra good staple	185	179	174	co
Akola do Khamgaum do Karanja do	178	172	165	do
Broach do	186-7	...	190	25 March

Telegraphic message from Shanghai reports the following:—

Fortnightly sales	2,600 bales.
Unsold stock estimated at	32,000 „

Market quiet owing to fall in exchange.

Exchange quotation, Rs. 161 1-2

„ „ Hongkong Rs. 118

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar.

The Manchester Market quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 3-4 ex.
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	22 3-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1-0
China Leaf	23 14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11
Do New	23-12 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-8
Bombay	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-8
Do. 17 1-2	59-10

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 8th November 1902—	
By Council Bills	8,145,775
By Gold	500,273
3 Balance to be remitted from 9th Nov. 1902 to 31st March 1903	7,853,952

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WAITE—December 2, at Altamont House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of Mr W E Waite, of a daughter.

CAWNPORE.

DEATH.

DANTRA—December 2, at Cawnpore, suddenly, of heart disease, Bejonjee Hormusjee Dantra, brother of Dr B H Dantra, and son-in-law of Mr J J Lalla, deeply regretted. (By telegraph.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

McMULLEN—November 16, at Sambhat (Rajputana), George Henry McMullen, Superintendent, N I Salt Dept., aged 53 years.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 1-4m., 0-50a. Low water, 7-0m., 6-35a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of chairman, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

All Saints' Sisters, Sale of Work, Town Hall, with concert.

B. V. A. Club, annual meeting, Club rooms, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Secunder entered yesterday and the steamer Port Albert left the dock on Monday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court t is (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Sawantwady, accompanied by forty followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Akalkote, and has taken up his residence in Walkeshwar Road.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November was 406, of which 103 were males, 165 females, and 136 children.

LORD SANDHURST'S STATUE.—The ceremony in connection with the unveiling of Lord Sandhurst's statue now in course of erection on the Oval opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices will take place on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 4-45 p.m. His Excellency Lord Northcote will unveil the statue.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MHERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of November the number of Khoja patients treated in this dispensary was 1,904. The number of new admissions were: Men, 115; women, 145; children, 197; total, 457. The average daily attendance was 63.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, per extra s. s. Putiala, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Saturday, the 6th instant.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per transport Aurania, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Gurgaram Nagoo a "mochi" employed at the Wallace Flour Mill in Chickalwady, was on Monday last inspecting some leather-belting on the fifth floor of the mill, when his foot accidentally slipped, causing him to fall through a trap-door on to the fourth floor, a distance of about twelve feet. His skull was fractured, and he died before he could be removed to hospital.

REPORTED THEFT IN A MOSQUE.—Abdul Wahid, Muazin of the Moorzawalla Musjid in Memonwada Road, has reported to the Police the theft of currency notes, cash, and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 405 from an iron safe kept in the mosque. The complainant suspects certain man, who had put up in the mosque during the last month, and who disappeared a few days ago.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major Walton and Officers the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Frecilis, Band Master, commencing at 7 p. m. to-day, at Messrs. W. H. Green and Co's. Apollo Bunder Restaurant:—

March	Bond of Friendship	Hume
Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Valse	Arc-en-ciel	Waldteufel
Piccolo Solo	Badinage	Dumoro
Reminiscences of Verdi		Rossini
Euph Solo	Jupiter	Smith
Selection	Mikado	Sullivan

GOD SAVE THE KING.

AGAIN AT IT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Drecup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Antone Francis alias Kondi Babajee, an old offender, was charged with stealing copper utensils of the value of Rs. 2, the property of Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ahmed Munshi. The complainant resided in Ripon Road. About 2 o'clock on the morning of Saturday last he was aroused from sleep by a noise in the kitchen. He went to the kitchen, and on peeping into it through a crevice in the door he saw the accused examining the boxes. The complainant pushed the door but found it locked from inside. The accused jumped out of a window and ran away. The complainant chased him, and seized him in a garden closeby and gave him in police custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes in Jail.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of November the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,101. The number of new admissions was 799 classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	26	9	12	47
Vanias	95	27	42	164
Brahmins	88	15	18	121
Lohanas	16	3	18	37
Other castes	290	54	86	430
Total	515	108	176	799

The average daily attendance was 103. The Hon Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary:—Previously acknowledged Rs. 17,469. Received during the said month from Mr. Deoji Moolji Rs. 150; total Rs. 17,619.

POLICE VIGILENCE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Hartles charged Hassam Jamal, a Mahomedan, with picking the pocket of Tejsi Asoo and extracting a bundle containing Rs. 39 at the Victoria Docks. Evidence showed that Tejsi was a passenger by one of the steamers leaving Victoria Dock for Cutch. He went to the Docks with a bundle of Rs. 39 tied in a handkerchief in his pocket. Sagood. Ramji, P. C. 1454, saw accused in the crowd at the docks, and asked two or three persons to watch his movements. Just after that the saw accused put his hand in complainant's pocket and take out the bundle, and caught him in the act. He then enquired of the complainant if he had lost anything. Complainant reported his bundle missing. Accused was arrested on the spot and charged. The defence was that accused found the bundle lying on the ground in the crowd. He took it up and was inquiring of the people whom the bundle belonged to. In the mean time the owner, of the bundle came up to him and begged to see if the bundle was his. Just at the time the policeman came and arrested him. He had gone to the docks to see his brother off to Porebunder. Accused had two previous convictions, the last one of which expired in 1898. The Magistrate presumed that accused must have lived honestly during the past four years, and taking that into consideration he sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ORIENTAL DRAINAGE.*

THE crying need of India at the present time as regards the health of the people is the improvement in sanitary conditions. It is only by sanitary reform, by the education of the people in the principles of hygiene that we can hope to contend successfully against those infectious diseases which are the scourge of India, and which yearly carry to the burning ghât or the grave millions of people whose death is preventable. The brilliant achievements of English sanitarians, who, by common consent, stand at the head of their profession, shows what can be accomplished by sanitary measures and sanitary education in improving the public health. Any honest attempt, therefore, to apply the principles of English Sanitary Science to the differing conditions which prevail in India, should be welcomed. Such an attempt is made by Mr. C. C. James, the Drainage Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, in his book entitled "Oriental Drainage."

The book is essentially a description of the Bombay Sewerage System, showing the principles which have governed its adoption and noting by the way, the failures and successes that have been recorded in the efforts made to furnish Bombay with a satisfactory system of drainage. Mr. James has had the opportunity of studying for many years the problems which beset the Sanitary Engineer in a tropical climate, and we cannot but feel grateful when a man of such wide experience comes forward and makes his experience public for the benefit of those who are beginning work on the same lines. The practical man is unfortunately not always the man who is best able to communicate his ideas in clear language to others, but readers of Mr. James's book will admit that he has acquitted himself satisfactorily in this respect.

It is now almost universally recognised that for large communities, and where circumstances are favourable, the removal of sewage by means of water is the best method; how the sewage should subsequently be disposed of is still a matter of opinion. The book under review deals almost exclusively with the water carriage system, and with the disposal of sewage by the bacteriological method.

After a short account of some methods of hand removal in use in Bombay the author proceeds to describe and discuss the methods of water removal. He favours the "separate" system, that is, the system by which sewage proper is removed in one set of sewers, and rain water in another. In tropical countries having distinct wet and dry seasons, and with a heavy rainfall spread over a comparatively short period, there can be no doubt that the system advocated is the best, although the initial cost is greater. At the same time it must be recognised that where the storm-water drains are left open they are subject to grave abuse. Many of these drains or rather ditches running amongst houses in the most thickly populated parts of this city are worst than open sewers. They are so badly laid that sewage which is allowed to flow into them from the surrounding houses collects in pools and converts the ditch, which is sometimes several feet wide, into a series of cesspools; and these have to be cleaned out at intervals by hand.

The Shone system of removing sewage, which is largely in use in Bombay, is fully described. This system is peculiarly adapted for places where gravitation alone cannot be relied on for conveying sewage to its outfall. By this method the sewage flows by gravitation as far as possible without the sewers being carried too far beneath the surface, and is then collected in a chamber, out of which it is forced by means of compressed air, generated at a central station, into sewers at a higher level. It will be readily understood that such a system is well adapted to a place like Bombay with its varying levels; and Mr. James states that after remedying certain defects, which were made manifest by the Rangoon installation, it has proved satisfactory here and is being extended. The author is not in favour of the Liernur system, by which sewage is sucked through the sewers by the creation of a partial vacuum in chambers placed at selected points, and in this he is in agreement with most authorities in England.

In chapter II sewers and their construction are dealt with at length. The information given is of a thoroughly practical nature, and this chapter and the one on Sewage Disposal are probably the best in the book. The notes on ventilation of sewers might, with advantage, have been amplified, as the matter is one of great importance and is only too frequently brought painfully to the notice of the general public. The statement made in connection with ventilation that sulphuretted hydrogen is the most poisonous of all gases is scarcely correct, but it is not necessary to discuss the point.

Chapter III deals with public conveniences, and the author rightly points out the advantages of the Through Pattern Latrines for use by natives, as it is automatic in action, and there is nothing with which the user can tamper. It was probably by a slip of the pen that these latrines are stated to have advantages over those on the water-carriage system, as they are themselves merely modified water closets. Washing places, cab-stands, and public Dhobi Ghats are shortly dealt with, and there will probably be general agreement with the author's statement that the filthy conditions under which clothes are generally washed are a fruitful source of danger to public health, and that these public washing places used under proper supervision are desirable institutions in all large towns.

House connections and the drainage of stables form the subject-matter of Chapter IV. Much—very much—yet remains to be done in Bombay in regard to the matter of house-connections. Cases are only too frequent in the city where a narrow airless passage is found running into a building, with rooms, almost as airless, opening off it, and this passage has running down its centre a badly constructed drain connected with a privy and only partially covered with loose rough blocks of stone. The privy in most general use in Indian houses is a most insanitary arrangement. Mr. James' "Intermediate system," intended to surpersede this, is a decided improvement, but apparently proved wasteful in regard to the amount of water used. It does not appear that any attempt to avoid this waste has been made by utilising the waste waters of the house as is done in the case of the slop closets used in some parts of England. The greater quantity of water used by the people in India for washing purposes should do away with most of the objections brought against this form of closet, and the fact that they can be made to work automatically should render them particularly useful amongst a people ignorant of the use of the ordinary water-closet. Mr. James devised a system based on this method for the houses in Secunderabad, but his modification, although perhaps the best that could be made under the circumstances, would scarcely prove satisfactory in a place like Bombay.

In chapter V we have a most interesting account of certain methods of Sewage Disposal. As the author has confined himself so exclusively to the water carriage system his curt dismissal of dry earth systems is perhaps justifiable, but a little more extended notice of Intermittent Filtration, Broad Irrigation, and Precipitation might have been advisable. It is evident, however, that Mr. James pins his faith to, and has had most experience of, the Biological method of treatment, and as his book is essentially a record of personal experience we can scarcely blame him for treating of this method at some length. Undoubtedly, he has the weight of current scientific opinion at his back in laying so much stress on the biological treatment of sewage, as it seems destined if not to supersede all other methods, at any rate, to supersede them wherever its employment is practicable. So much is heard of the evil caused by bacteria in the production of disease that we are apt to overlook the fact that for one organism which does harm there are probably hundreds which are not only innocuous but are positively beneficent. The biological treatment of sewage is a case in point. The bacteria in the sewage are themselves made the agents by which noxious materials are got rid of and purification effected. The aim of all recent experiments has been to find out what conditions are most suitable for enabling the bacteria to do their work satisfactorily. Under favourable conditions the rapidity and the thoroughness with which they carry on their work of purification are truly remarkable. The experiments carried out by Mr. James at Matunga Asylum and other places are most instructive, and carried out as they were, under the conditions prevailing in India, must prove of great value to Indian sanitarians.

Chapter VI deals with Surface Water and Subsoil Drainage, and is followed by an interesting account of the history of the drainage system in Bombay, showing the difficulties encountered, and how they have been more or less successfully overcome. The book ends with a useful glossary of technical terms.

The hope expressed by the author that his book will prove of use to Engineers in dealing with Sanitary Problems in India will, we venture to think, be fully realised. It is full of practical hints based on personal experience which cannot fail to be of great use to all those who are struggling to persuade the native of India to walk in that sanitary path, the traversing of which means better health and longer life to him.

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* "Oriental Drainage" by C. C. James, M. Inst. C. E., Bombay, 1902.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

MR. P. H. DASTUR, Second Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Mr. Casum Deoji of the firm of Messrs Ahmed Deoji, Cabinet makers, charged his mehta, named Bapulal Gokuldas, with criminal breach of trust as a servant.

Mr. Smetham of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. F. P. J Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law and Mr. Bhaishanker, Solicitor.

The complainant stated, in course of his evidence, that the accused was in the firm's service, and part of his duties was to receive lump sums of money every afternoon or oftener as occasion required, and to disburse the wages to workmen employed in the firm. Some time back complainant had occasion to suspect that the accused had not been acting honestly, and consequently he secured another mehta, and with his assistance discovered a number of false entries and misappropriation in respect of different sums. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

The Magistrate upon the evidence, ordered the accused to be discharged.

FROM BEHIND THE DESK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the fact that when natives are placed at the head of departments, they set their hearts on filling the offices with their caste men and sacrifice justice and public interests to favouritism and nepotism, would you please allow me to impress on native officers and heads of departments that though their proceedings are calculated to favour their castes they are opposed to the dictates of sound policy, and are a cause of much irritation to those whose claims and interests are ignored! Apart from this consideration, it must also be borne in mind that the grievances of the subordinate servants are becoming more and more pronounced, and that time must come when Government will have to take note of the discontent, and apply a remedy to the evil. In that event, it is probable that Government will hesitate, in the interests of the public in general, to confer on natives posts of trust and responsibility. It is, of course, unfair that public patronage should be enjoyed by a particular caste. But it is also unwise that a particular caste should monopolize posts in public offices. It creates not only dissatisfaction and oppression but also leads to cliques. By the bye Government have a rule forbidding caste and cliques in public offices. Cannot this wholesome rule be brought into vigour and cannot Municipalities and other public bodies follow the good example of Government;—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

THE POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to remind the clergy of the various parishes of this city that the list of widows desirous to take part in his Majesty's Coronation Fete will close on 15th December. I shall, therefore, be glad to have the names of widows (not already communicated to me) who may wish to partake in the proposed festivity. The fund will close on the same day. The last concert in aid of this fund will probably be held at the Esplanade Bandstand on 12th December, when a special vocal and instrumental programme will be presented.—Yours, etc.,

L. W. MICHAEL,
Chairman.

Carlisle Chambers.

CRICKET.

MR. PHILLIP'S vs. MR. CHINOY'S TEAM.

A match was played between Mr. Phillip's team and Mr. Chinoy's team on Saturday, on the Esplanade. The game resulted in a draw. The following are the scores:—

MR PHILLIP'S TEAM.

Mr J Stevens c Chinoy b Warden	16
Mr E D Emden b Chinoy	15
Mr R Phillips c Warden b Chinoy	10
Mr B Conway c Mody b Warden	1
Mr Sharp hit wicket	7
Mr A LaTouche Warden b Chinoy	5
Mr C Gay c Langrana b Chinoy	2
Mr H Scott b Chinoy	26
Mr C Alcock b Warden	7
Mr G Laythorpe b Chinoy	6
Mr C Anding not out	5
Extras	10
Total	110

MR CHINOY'S TEAM.

Mr P Chinoy b Stevens	2
Mr N Langrana c Sharp b Stevens	0
Mr N Chinoy b Gay	17
Mr F Dadyseth run out	4
Mr Mota b Stevens	50
Mr C Byramjee not out	8
Mr Mathura b Stevens	10
Mr Chothia c Phillips b Gay	9
Mr N Mody not out	0
Mr Hongkongwalla Mr Warden	to bat.
Extras	0
Total	100

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

THE Memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 22nd November states:—Excepting some scattered showers in two talukas of Sholapur and Poona and one of Ahmednagar, there was no rain in any part of the affected area. The standing crops are in good condition. The prices of food-grains fell generally.

The following is a statement showing the progress of relief measures. The result shows a decrease of 9,606 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Decrease.
Workers	2,719	1,141	91.18
Dependants	808	163	645
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	27,433	19 793	7,643
Total	31,003	21,097	9,603

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows:—

District.	On Relief works including dependants.	On Gratuitous Relief.
Bijapur	—1,452	—2,638
Sholapur	—386	—553
Ahmedabad	—227	—4,194
Poona	—198	—177
Ahmednagar	....	—81
Net Total	—2,263	—7,643

One large work in Ahmedabad and one small work in Poona were closed.

A DEMOCRATIC paper has been complaining of the size and quantity of meals on Atlantic liners. The last item is distributed at 9-30 p. m. and is described as "a trifling lunch to ballast you to bed." The liners should have a special edition of the "Hunting of the snark." "They frequently lunch before going to bed, and have five o'clock tea in the morn," seems to be accurate.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,251 tons Captain T A Galley, will sail to-day, for Aden, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Secunder, 1,035 tons, Captain C W Brebner, F R G S, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, 13th November, via Karachi, with a cargo of sugar and 51 deck passengers.

THE steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain T B Peabody arrived in harbour yesterday, from Barry, 7th November, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,436 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 18th November, via Colombo, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs C S Smith as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 986 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Mr and Mrs Fox, 4 natives and 174 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain F Alton, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Nuttall, Captain and Mrs C E F Walker and child Mr Ebrahim Alimahomed and 300 deck.

THE steamer Alexandria, 2,194 tons, Captain N Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 30th October, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Sassoon, Mr David, Mr Fordham, Mr Headlam, Mr Moese, Mr Guttorie, Mr Ward, Mrs Barclay Robertson and two children, and one gentleman. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Ballaarat, 2,860 tons, Captain F Summers, will sail to-day, for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A H Walet, Mr F N Dastur, Miss Kuchelmayer, Mr D Donald, Mr J Lee, Mrs Vanderpod, and Mr R Miller.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Secunder s	Brebner	Mauritius, Nov 13
	Imani s	Peabody	Barry, Nov 7
	Okhla s	Skinner	Calcutta, Nov 18
	Alexandria s	Jones	Liverpool, Oct 30
	Pemba s	Whitehead	Karachi, Nov 29

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Pachumba s	Alton	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Ballaarat, Summers, for Shanghai.

„ Mohammadi, Galley, for Aden.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Imani, for Antwerp.

„ Secunder, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov 29—Steamer Catherine Apcar, Beleon, Hongkong 13th Nov.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 29—Steamers Sealda and Santhia, R I M S Canning and a steamer.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DECEMBER 1.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. India arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PORTSAID, DECEMBER 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Umballa left here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, NOVEMBER 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, which left Bombay on the 15th instant arrived here at daylight to-day.

The steamer D. Balduino from Bombay to Genoa arrived at Naples this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—80 bales wool D Nanjee; 58 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee; 137 bales wool and 115 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 68 bales hemp Pursotam Bhimjee; 5910 cwt oil cake The New Mofussil Co; 76 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 92 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 8 bales cotton Wing and Co; 122 bales wool The Bombay Co; 35 bales wool H M Nanjee.

FOR HULL.

Cromwell s—2000 cwt maize A Blascheck and Co; 28839 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 8000 cwt cottonseed Wagjee Bechar.

Othello s—504 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Comersey; 1999 cwt cottonseed Vasanjee Valjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clydesdale s—110 bales cotton 2000 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams J Hurchund; 1999 cwt gingellyseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 200 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Methley Hall s—7006 cwt gingellyseed N Sundarjee and Co 264 cwt gingellyseed M H Abboo; 40 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Cromwell s—4000 cwt D Nanjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macnab s—525 bales cotton, 10500 cwt toelseed Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

Caspian s—2000 cwt castorseed Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales hemp N Futehally and Co; 469 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mexican Prince s—2000 cwt castorseed Italian Colonial Trading Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—35 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Ballaarat s—65 chests opium C Ebrahim; 34 chests opium Silas E Sassoon; 467 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 54 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 28 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 40 chests opium N J Abraham; 87 chests opium Talati and Co; 29 chests opium A E J Abraham; 40 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co; 26 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 80 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 20 chests opium P F Talati.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—10 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 125 bales twist Doshi Brothers and Co; 45 cwt sharkfins A Chagla and Co.

Ballaarat s—50 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 2 boxes real pearls P F Talati; 23 chests opium Talati and Co; 10 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co; 49 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 28 chests opium H A Esmail and Co; 19 chests opium E Noordin and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 20 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 5 bales cotton Madraswala Sons and Co.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 2.

Tuesday.—The barometer has risen slightly except in the South Peninsula, Bengal, Assam and Burma where it has been steady. Gradients have increased over the peninsula and are very steep over the western half. Showers have fallen in the south peninsula and Ceylon. Negapatam has received one and half inches, Tennevelly, Trincomalee and Colombo one inch. Weather continues disturbed in Persia and Bushire has received a heavy shower of two inches of rain. The disturbance has not entered Baluchistan up to the present. The temperature of the past 24 hours has continued above normal in Baluchistan, west Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, West Coast and Tenasserim and was below normal in Assam and Upper Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1ST DECEMBER.

Ahmedabad and Dholera Kathiawar.—Weather cold. Sowing of wheat and gram is finished.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small in all districts. Gradients are steep on the west of the Peninsula and moderate elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction. The force has been fresh at Sholapur and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the extreme temperatures continue to be generally small. The temperature ranged from 92° at Ratnagiri to 44° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, Deccan and along the coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri. Humidity shows a large increase at Sirsa.

Rain amounting to about an inch and three-quarters has fallen at Negapatam, three-quarters at Colombo and light to moderate showers at Cochin Madras and Trichinopoly.

Weather.—The small area of low pressure still lies on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Colombo where the weather is suspicious, equally and slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon and south of Madras Presidency.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES.
BROADCLOTHS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
HOMESPUNS.
GREAT COAT CLOTHS.
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NOTICE.

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FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a Half will be ISSUED between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan), from SUNDAY, the 14th to WEDNESDAY, the 31st December, 1902, both days inclusive, available for return up to midnight of the 14th January, 1903.

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General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 1st December, 1902.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1902.

SIKHS AND SIKHISM.

"STATISTICS accumulate and knowledge decays," quotes Mr. H. A. Rose, as though he resented being set to work to compile the report on the Census of the Punjab, its Feudatories, and the North-West Frontier Province. And apparently determined to impart more information than a mere mass of statistics will convey, he writes some excellent notes on a multiplicity of subjects. Notable among them is his treatise on Sikhs and Sikhism. Sikhism is shown to be a very active faith and something more than a religious system, Hinduism on the other hand being described in that part of the country as a social rather than a religious organisation. Comparing the two Mr. Rose would have us understand that the term "Hinduism" does not necessarily imply any particular belief, for Hinduism is merely "what the Hindus or the major portion of them, in a Hindu community, do," and no further definition can be attempted. The term Sikh, however, implies acceptance of the tenets held by the Gurus, and, as in all Eastern religions, those tenets are partly religious and partly connected with social observances. But "as happens in all religions" those tenets are not obeyed with the same exactness by all who profess Sikhism. Indeed, there are three degrees of Sikhism—the zealots who follow all the observances of Guru Govind Singh, the true Sikhs or Singhs, who observe his main ordinances, and neither smoke nor cut their hair, and those who retain many if not most of the Hindu beliefs or usages and yet profess a devotion to the tenets of the Gurus. Mr. Rose finds it difficult to say what precisely is the distinctive creed of Sikhism. The Gurus, from first to last, strove, like the modern Hindu reformers, not to break away from the ancient beliefs, but to reconcile them with a purer creed. This resulted in a medley of beliefs, so that within Sikhism there are many religious ideas at variance with its ideal creed. That creed involves belief in one God, condemning the worship of other deities. It prohibits idolatry, pilgrimages to the great shrines of Hinduism, faith in omens, charms, or witchcraft, and does not recognise ceremonial impurity at birth or death. As a social system Sikhism abolishes caste-distinctions, and, as a necessary consequence, the Brahminical supremacy and usages in all ceremonies as birth, marriage, death, and so on. This is the best description than can be given of Sikhism, but Mr. Rose adds, this creed is probably accepted and acted up to by a very small number even of those who call themselves truer Sikhs.

Mr. Rose defines the true Sikh as a follower of the ordinances of Guru Govind Singh. The Guru, so far as religious doctrines are concerned, did not in any essentials depart from the creed of his predecessors. Guru Nanak stood within the pale of the orthodox Hinduism of his time, though he was a monotheist, and endeavoured to continue that movement against the grosser forms of idolatory which had been begun or revived by his forerunners. Guru Govind Singh inculcated the belief in one Supreme Being, though he himself was a worshipper of Durga, and in his Granth the adoration of the minor deities is by no means rejected. The main strength of the Guru's reformation Mr. Rose shows to have lain in his social ordinances rather than in religious doctrines. His aim was to cut his followers completely adrift from the social tyranny of Hinduism as well as from the political tyranny of the Mahomedans, and to effect this the more thoroughly he prescribed uniform and certain ceremonial observances as outward signs of the Sikh creed. His followers were made to discard the sacred thread, the Hindu sacred books and rites at birth, marriage, and death, while to signify their aversion to Islam no Sikh was to wear a cap or eat meat killed in the Mussulman fashion. In order to show that they were a people consecrated to the service of God, the Guru caused the Sikh to adopt the ancient religious rule that those who were under a vow should leave their hair uncut, and he also ordained that tobacco should not be used, reviving a common prohibition the exact significance of which is obscure. Further than this he sought to reform the social system of the country from top to bottom, for he preached the absolute equality of all castes, not only in the actual presence of God but in daily life. Partial success only attended his efforts in this direction any more than has been the case with other religious sects. Sikhism did much to level down the barriers of caste, but even the true Sikhs continue to avoid contact with unclean castes. Guru Govind raised the position of women by forbidding the destruction of girl children and the acceptance of a price for a daughter given in marriage. And Mr. Rose holds that the results of the Guru's teaching are to be seen in the freedom enjoyed by women in Sikh families, in their better education, and the kindness with which they are treated.

The Sri Guru Singh Sabha, we learn, is the most active organisation in Sikhism at the present time. It stirs up the people, and its working members are to be seen not only in the city and towns, but are found busy in rural areas inculcating principles of the Sikh faith, and enjoining the necessity of a separate religious and political existence. The District Census Report of Rawalpindi describes the Singh Sabha as a separate sect. The followers of Sir Khem Singh Bedi and Nirankaris the report declares to be declining while the Sabha is spreading. As education advances the two former sects join the Sabha. A new reforming movement among the Sikhs is reported under the name of the Khalsa Suhdi-bans, its aim being a return to the pure religion of Guru Nanak. According to the census report the movement has already upwards of two thousand followers, chiefly in the Sialkot, Shahpur, and Rawalpindi. The Nanak-panthies, another of the sects of Sikhism, while reverencing the Granth, observe the usual Hindu ceremonies at marriage and death. The Bhagat-panthies, another sect, do not. They take the Granth to their houses and read certain portions of it at marriages. No funeral rites are performed, and the dead are buried not burnt. There is no rule forbidding contact with other castes, and the sect makes no pilgrimages, avoids idolatry, and performs no ceremonies for the dead. Daily worship is an essential duty, but it is simple, consisting as it does in recitations of the Granth at six stated hours of the day, namely, before sunrise, before noon, after noon, before sunset, in the evening, and at night. At worship they sit down eight times, rising eight times, and making eight prostrations. This sect also strives after pure Sikhism and freedom from Brahminical supremacy. Some of the sects drift very close to Hinduism notwithstanding worshipping strange gods and many. But there is every reason to believe that the results of the reforming movements now afoot will be to purify the Sikh religion, and free it entirely from Brahminical influence. Mr. Rose has penetrated deeply into its mysteries, and his treatise adds greatly to popular knowledge of the Sikhs and their religion.

THE SIBPUR EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

A GOOD deal of intelligent work of an experimental character has been done during the past year at the Sibpur Farm which has now been in existence for fifteen years. Originally, it will probably be remembered, the farm was established with the object of associating with it classes for instruction in agriculture, and since 1898 these classes have been in existence, and have done a satisfactory amount of work. Passed students of the classes now act as overseers of the farm itself, and apparently this system works very well. They appear to be much more efficient than overseers otherwise obtained, and no doubt are greatly instrumental in assisting the farm to make the requisite amount of progress and in obtaining the full value from the experiments performed. The professor in charge of the farm states that since the new system has been in vogue the farm has been in a better position as regards income, careful conduct of experiments, etc., than during any period in the previous fourteen years. The experiments conducted last year exhibited a very fair amount of progress. The rainfall was badly distributed during the year although copious. But better results were obtained all round. The experiments with paddy showed that castor cake is by far the best oil cake yet used as manure, and that it gives the best results when about ten maunds an acre are used. Previously a larger quantity had been employed. It is hard to decide whether the use of manure with jute has any particular advantage, but it would appear that if it can be obtained cheaply some little benefit may be gained by its employment. An experiment was also made with oats, and during the rabi season very good results were obtained by the use of saltpetre. The scope of the experiments in the methods of cultivation was also increased during the year. Trials for ascertaining the proper spacing and timing at the sowing period were instituted with aus paddy, jute, sugarcane, and oats. The Mauritius system of planting in trenches a foot deep and four and a half feet wide was also tried with two plots of Samsara and Chittagong Patnai sugarcanes. The special usefulness of the system was demonstrated in a remarkable manner during the cyclone of November 26th last year. The canes in these trenches weathered the storm without damage, but all those in the surrounding plots were levelled to the ground. Experiments made with rice resulted also in a capital discovery. At the end of last June, when most of the plots of aus paddy withered from the effects of the long continued drought, three plots obtained from the second cutting seed from the Central Provinces continued to grow with all the vigour of rice crops reared under the most favourable conditions and with plenty of manure and moisture. This should be a hint worth following. Other valuable experiments were made during the season.

THE NEED FOR OVERBRIDGES.

MR. K. M. SHROFF has submitted to the Municipal Commissioner a statement showing the very great inconvenience caused to the public by the absence of overbridges at certain points on the G. I. P. and B. B. C. I. Railway lines in Bombay. Several months ago Mr. Shroff at a meeting of the Corporation drew attention to the delay which had taken place in the construction of some much needed bridges, and made a strong complaint of the unsatisfactory method of dealing with the traffic at the level-crossings in question. Government having been moved on the subject have asked to be informed of specific instances of delay occasioned to the public by the existing state of things, and Mr. Shroff has been invited by the Municipal Commissioner to support his case by the facts desired. His reply should convince the authorities of the urgent need for relieving the traffic at the crossings by the construction of the overways at the points indicated. At Chinchpokli Station Mr. Shroff found by personal observation that during an interval of four hours the gates of the level-crossing were closed eighteen times and remained closed in the aggregate for 124 minutes. The heavy traffic on Arthur-road is thus blocked for a longer period than it is permitted to move forward, and the inconvenience thus occasioned is too apparent to need emphasis. At the junction of De Lisle and Fergusson roads and at the level-crossing near Elphinstone Road station there is an equal necessity for bridges, while the long delayed question of an overbridge at Waree Bunder becomes the more clamant for settlement the longer it is postponed. It is to be hoped that Mr. Shroff's forcible statement of the grievances of the public on this subject will satisfy the Government of the necessity for taking early action.

WE learn that Bai Awabai, widow of Mr Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and mother of Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, the present Baronet, has contributed a sum of five lakhs of rupees for the construction of a chawl for the residence of poor Parsis behind Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Dhurmsalla on the road to Tardeo. Messrs. Mistree and Bhedwar, Civil Engineers, have been entrusted with the preparation of the plans and designs of the building, the foundation stone of which is to be laid at an early date.

WE understand that the Parsis are keen on giving the Oxford University Authentics another game in Bombay next February when they are passing through on their way home. It has been recognised by the Parsis in the most sporting spirit that the recent match was no fair test of what the Authentics are capable of doing and most cricket lovers in Bombay will agree with this view. If a return match could be arranged the Parsis would be given the satisfaction of meeting the full strength of the Authentics, including Messrs Key, Chinnery and Powys-Keck, the two first named the best bats in the team and the latter the best bowler the visitors have, if the reports of his form with the ball are correct. We trust that no difficulty will be found in arranging the fixture as local cricket lovers are very anxious to see the two teams meet on equal terms.

AT the Bombay Criminal Session, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a Special Jury, Babajee Shiva was charged with having, at Butcher Island, on the 6th October last, committed the murder of his wife Sandrabai. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of murder ; and he was sentenced to be hanged.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day at 4-30 p.m. from Poona. A salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

THE strength of the northern army engaged in the Manœuvres between Umballa and Delhi is 9,000 British and 14,100 Native troops, with 13,000 followers and 3,350 men of the Supply and Transport Corps. This gives a total of 39,450 ; while the number of animals of all kinds, including the horses of the Cavalry, is just under 20,000.

THERE is howling in New York over a new dog law which limits the supply by the regulation "one house, one dog." As one house includes something like a hundred it is difficult to see how each person is to have a little bit of dog. As Calverley has pointed out, one cannot go of curtailing the already curtailed cur.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 18th October amounted to Rs. 2,276, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 149. Total earnings from 1st July to 18th October were Rs. 43,016, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,383.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 18th October amounted to Rs. 11,548, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,319. Total earnings from 1st July to 18th October were Rs. 1,42,613, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,731.

A MEMORIAL Institute founded in honour of the late Sir W. Penn Symons at Umballa, where he commanded until he was summoned out in 1899 to Natal, was opened on the 25th November, the ceremony being performed by Major T. H. Christie, the Cantonment Magistrate. Dr. Hari Nath Mukerji, in requesting Major Christie to open the building, spoke of the qualities that had endeared the general to all who knew him ; and the memorial which has been erected entirely, we believe, by the subscriptions of the Native community of cantonments will be abiding evidence of how a British officer such as the late Sir W. Penn Symons may gain influence and affection among the people of the country even during his transitory relations with them.

MIR MUHAMED HUSSANI KHAN, Governor of Kandahar, was arrested about three weeks ago and sent as a prisoner in fetters to Kabul. He is charged with having made away with large sums realized by him from water rates during the recent prolonged period of drought in South-Western Afghanistan.

THE "Gazette of India" notifies that the Governor-General in Council has prohibited the brining by sea or land into British India of any copy, "whether heretofore or hereafter issued," of an Arabic newspaper called "Murshid-al-Albab." The title means "Guide to Wisdom."

DURING the recent operations against the Kabul Khels 25 men were killed and 200 prisoners were captured, 59 towers were destroyed ; the defensible houses in Gumatti and Chapri were levelled ; and oves 5,500 head of cattle, sheep and goats were taken. Among other arms seized, were thirteen B. L. rifles.

LORD HAWKE'S cricket team, who are proceeding to New Zealand, left Liverpool on November 11 in the Majestic for New York. Lord Hawke was unable to see them off, having broken his collar-bone while hunting on Tuesday. Mr. P. F. Warner, the captain of the team, said they hoped Lord Hawke would be able to join them later in New Zealand. Arrangements had been made to play fourteen matches against the New Zealanders in addition to one or two in Australia. They expected to arrive at Auckland on December 15, and to commence play three days later. On the way out they would stay at San Francisco for three days and play on the 26th of November a one-day match against a selected team of Californians. He considered that the effect of their visit to New Zealand would be to cultivate a keener interest in cricket in that colony. There were many good players in the colony, and the matches to be played would provide a means of testing their abilities. They expected to have some well-contested games. The team would return to England the first week in May. Mr. Warner was accompanied on the Majestic by Messrs. C. J. Burnup, B. J. T. Bosanquet, E. M. Dawson, F. L. Fane, P. R. Johnston (Somerset), J. Stanning A. D. Whatman (Eton), Hargreave and Thompson (Northampton). Mr. T. L. Taylor, who is also one of the team, sailed a week before the others.

IT is announced that the Czar proposes to pay a visit to King Emmanuel in Italy, and to the King of Greece in January. Board school children are now being asked to name the capital of Italy, its chief towns, principal rivers, and the nature of its manufactures.

THE IRON DUKE AND "K. OF K."

POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE.

A SELECTION from the despatches of the Duke of Wellington, dating from 1799 to 1815, arranged by Mr. Walter Wood, has just been published by Mr Grant Richards. These documents, which give a personal insight into the character of the Iron Duke, remind us constantly of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.

Between their careers there is a close similarity. The Duke of Wellington not only helped to capture Seringapatam and fought the battle of Assaye when in India, but he proved himself a great organiser, a capable administrator, and possessed of high qualities for statesmanship.

In the long Peninsular campaigns the Duke never wearied. He exercised iron discipline over his officers and troops, but at the same time was merciful to the inhabitants of the country and appreciative of good work.

Both the great Duke and Lord Kitchener were young men, as generals go, says a writer in the "Express." Lord Kitchener entered Khartoum at the age of forty-eight, and concluded peace in South Africa when he was fifty-two. The Duke of Wellington fought Assaye when he was thirty-four, and entered Paris after Waterloo at the age of forty-six.

Writing from Bombay on March 12, 1804, the Duke said : "When war is concluded, I am decidedly of opinion that all animosity should be forgotten, and that all prisoners should be released.

HUMANE SOLDIERS.

We hear a great deal in history about the brutality of the British soldier in the Peninsula, but there is another side of his character told in this despatch, dated March 16, 1811 :—

"If the British soldiers have committee, as all soldiers do, acts of misconduct, they have at least fought bravely for the country. They have, besides, recently shown a commiseration for the misfortunes of the people of this country which, I am convinced, will be equally felt by their countrymen at home, and actually fed the poor inhabitants of all the towns in which they were cantoned on the Rio Mayor River.

"Yet I have not heard that the Portuguese Government have expressed their approbation of this conduct—very unusual in people of this class and description. Nor do I find that either their bravery in the field or their humanity or their generosity can induce those whom they are serving to look with indulgence on their failings or to draw a veil over the faults of the few in consideration of the military and other virtues of the many."

In the opinion of the Duke of Wellington "the best troops we have, probably the best in the world, are the British infantry." In Spain he had to find fault with the overzealousness of leaders. "The desire to be forward in engaging the enemy is not uncommon in the British Army. But that quality which I wish to see the officers possess who are at the head of the troops is a cool and discriminating judgment and action which will enable them to decide with promptitude how far they can and ought to go with propriety."

Again he wrote : "Our officers of cavalry never consider their situation, never think of manœuvring before an enemy—so little that one would think they cannot manœuvre except on Wimbledon Common."

These extracts bring to the mind more than an echo of the mistakes made in South Africa.

A TERRIBLE BUSINESS.

The Duke of Wellington felt a heavy loss of life greatly ; yet, after Badajoz he says : "The assault was a terrible business, of which I foresaw the loss when I was ordering it."

On the day following the Battle of Waterloo he wrote to the Duke of Beaufort : "The losses I have sustained have quite broken me down, and I have no feeling for the advantages we have acquired." And again to the Earl of Aberdeen, "The glory resulting from such actions so dearly bought is no consolation to me."

In Tennyson's funeral ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington occur these lines :

"He that gained a hundred fights
Nor ever lost a British gun."

They are almost, but not absolutely, true. Just at the end of the Peninsular War, after he had driven the French out of Spain, the Duke wrote to Sir William Stewart : "I feel very unwilling to draw the attention of the Secretary of State again to the loss of the guns in the Puerto de Maya. . . . I was very sorry to have lost these guns, as they are the only guns that have ever been lost by troops acting under my command.

The Iron Duke had a horror of newspapers. How he would have fared in these days of war correspondents is difficult to say.

CANNOT BE DESCRIBED.

To a correspondent who had requested him for a true account of Waterloo, he declared it was impossible. "No individual can recollect the order of all the little events of which the great result is a battle won or lost.

"Then the faults or the misbehaviour of some gave occasion for the distinction of others, and perhaps were the cause of material losses ; and you cannot write a true history of a battle without including the faults and misbehaviour of part at least of those engaged.

"Believe me, that every man you see in military uniform is not a hero ; and that, although in the account given of a general action, such as that of Waterloo, many instances of individual heroism must be passed over unrelated, it is better for the general interests to leave those parts of the story untold than to tell the whole truth."

"I hear," wrote the Duke on one occasion, "that measures are in contemplation to alter the clothing, caps, etc., of the Army.

"There is no subject of which I understand so little ; and, abstractedly speaking, I think it indifferent how a soldier is clothed, provided it is in a uniform manner, and that he is forced to keep himself clean and smart, as as soldier ought to be."

He laid down the importance of the uniform being distinct, so that our own troops should never be mistaken for the enemy : "At a distance or in an action, colours are nothing. The profile and shape of a man's cap and his general appearance are what guide us."

Regarding promotion in the British Army, the Duke of Wellington was cynically candid :—

"It would be desirable certainly that the only claim for promotion should be military merit ; but this is a degree of perfection to which the disposal of military patronage has never been and cannot be, I believe, brought in any military establishment.

The Commander-in-Chief must have friends, officers on the staff attached to him, etc. who will press in to promote their friends and relations, all doubtless, very meritorious ; and no man can at all times resist these applications. But if there is to be any influence in the disposal of military patronage in aid of military merit, can there be any in our Army so legitimate as that of family connection, fortune, and influence in the country ?

A "sort of" diplomatic correspondence of some interest is, we understand, described in Mr. Beckles Willson's book, "The new America," about to be issued by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The passage at arms was between the Hon. Andreas Endicott, of St. Louis, U. S. A., and our own Prime Minister on the subject of the national title of the United States. Mr. Endicott, it seems, wrote to Mr. Balfour to inquire "why in the King's Speech the name 'America' was pointedly omitted in referring to our country ? Is it not recognised that America is our national designation, North America and South America being the titles of continents ? The use of the full title in the case of the United States of Brazil renders the omission all the more significant." Here was a situation requiring tact. Mr. Balfour replied as follows : "Dear Sir,—I have read your letter with some surprise, as it seems to imply that the omission of the words 'of America' from the King's Speech was intended to be derogatory to your country. I need not say that this is a complete delusion. The words 'United States' taken by themselves, without further qualification, have, with us, invariable reference to the great Republic of which you are a citizen. There may be and are other 'United States,' but that is the United States par excellence.—Yours faithfully, Arthur James Balfour."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

HITCH IN THE ARRANGEMENTS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY POSTPONE WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The "Standard's" Shanghai correspondent states that the French and German Commanders have formally declined to evacuate Shanghai before February.

TEA GROWING IN THE CAUCASUS.

INDUSTRY TO BE DEVELOPED.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Owing to the remarkable success of tea growing in the Caucasus, the Russian Ministry of Agriculture has decided to establish the industry on a sound basis.

Experts in the industry will be imported from China, India, and Ceylon. The prices of the seasons yeild—some fourteen tons—varied from twenty-six to fifty-two pence per pound.

THE GREEK ELECTIONS.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

As a result of the rural election in Greece the Ministry has resigned.

THE BOER GENERALS' COLLECTION.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Boer Generals have published a list showing that the English subscriptions to their fund amount to £25,283, including Mr. Phipps' donation of £20,586 and three other subscriptions of £500.

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH BORNEO.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE COMPANY.

The British North Borneo Dinner took place last night, Mr. Martin, M. P., presiding.

Mr. Cowie announced that there was a hope of Government assisting the Company to raise a loan of half a million with which to redeem the debentures and prosecute promising developments.

Sir George Goldie advocated the wholesale introduction of Chinese labour.

Reuter is informed that the Company has applied to Government to lend or guarantee half a million at three per cent.

BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMEER'S POSITION.

THE PROSPECTS OF TROUBLE.

RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to Mr. Kimber, said that the last communication from the Ameer was received on the 15th October, and related to the Seistan boundary dispute.

No communications have reached the Government of India relative to the pretensions of Omar Khan. The question as to whether, in the event of troubles in Afghanistan, his Majesty's Government would support the present Ameer was too hypothetical for a definite answer.

Lord Cranborne, replying to Mr. Kimber, said that he had nothing to add to his previous statement relative to Russia's desire for close commercial relations with Afghanistan. He had no information to show that Russia had already entered into direct communication with the Ameer.

THE MARTIAL-LAW COMMISSION.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The report of Lord Alverstone's Martial-Law Commission shows that 794 cases have been investigated. Only a few sentences have been confirmed. The majority of sentences have been greatly reduced. A number of prisoners have been released.

BRITISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Lord Stanley, in reply to a question, said that the British forces now in South Africa amounted roughly to 55,000, including the troops awaiting transport to India.

THE SIAMESE COINAGE.

CONCESSIONS TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

The "Times" Bangkok correspondent reports that in order to meet the wishes of the Banks and merchants, the Siamese mint will sell ticals at twenty for a pound for the present.

THE ARGENTINE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

The Argentine Boundary dispute does not appear to be yet over, as an extension has been asked for of the deputation of Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Holiday, and the Government of India have approved, subject to Captain Robertson returning by the end of May next.

JAPAN'S REPRESENTATIVES AT THE DURBAR.

General Oku and staff are to be public guests during their stay in India as representatives of Japan, and Major T. E. Scott has been placed on special duty with the party.

EXCHANGE RATE FOR CHINA.

The official dollar exchange rate for the China station is fixed at one shilling and eight-pence for the forthcoming quarter.

A POONA POISONING CASE.

ACCIDENT IN A MILITARY HOSPITAL

MEDICAL OFFICER EXONERATED.

POONA, DECEMBER 2.

The strange case of poisoning which has been long under investigation has at last resulted in the complete exoneration of the medical officer who was in charge. The case occurred in the Native Hospital of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry last month. Consequent on the departure of the Bombay Lancers and the arrival of the 3rd Cavalry a change in the Hospital staff necessarily occurred. The new Hospital Assistant who was ordered to relieve the man of the 3rd Cavalry Hospital, at Ghorpuri, took charge of his duties on the evening of the 8th November. The next morning he began his work, and among other patients found a number of sowars of the regiment suffering from fever. Seeing a bottle labelled "mixture quinine sulphate 10 grains" on the dispensary table he gave six of the men doses of the mixture from the bottle, with the result that all six in a little while showed symptoms of irritant poisoning. The cases for a time baffled inquiry, but five or six men soon began to mend. The sixth man after lingering for a fortnight and giving hope of recovery suddenly died on the 22nd ultimo, as reported, from a clot of blood on the heart.

A Court or Inquiry consisting of Colonel Cunningham, Royal Scots, Lieut.-Colonel Bull, Staff Surgeon, Major Wingdale, R. A. M. C., and one or two other officers were ordered to assemble and inquire into the cause of the accident. The result was apparently inconclosive. for on the death of the sowar taking place the court was ordered to assemble again, and make further inquiry. The result was then reported to Headquarters, the hospital assistant Ramjee Kadam being completely exonerated. Of the five men left in hospital two have since been discharged and have resumed their duties. The other three still in hospital are in a fair way towards recovery. Analysis of the mixture given disclosed the presence of mercury though how it got there has not been clearly established.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

POONA, DECEMBER 2.

A game of hockey was played to-day between the Young Men's Christian Association, Poona, and East Kirkee. The former won by four goals to one.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

A lady, wife of a retired Assam tea planter, fell from a window of the Grand Hotel here, this morning, and was picked up dead. She had been suffering from fever, and was to have left with her husband for New Zealand next Thursday.

THE C. P. CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Select Committee on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill continues to sit here and their report should be submitted next March, but the measure will not be passed into law until the next season. The Council does not meet until after the Delhi Durbar, when the Electricity Bill will most probably be taken up.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 2.

Mr. Robertson, Special Railway Commissioner, and Mr. Priestley leave Madras on the 3rd December for Secunderabad, visiting the Southern Mahratha Railway en route.

THE MURDER CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE.

CHANDA'S RELEASE FROM JAIL.

THANKSGIVING JASAN CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, DECEMBER 1.

Dastoor Nariosang performed a jasan thanksgiving ceremony yesterday at the Parsee Club here on Chanda's release from jail on Thursday by an acquittal order passed on Monday by the Judicial Commissioner of Nagpur, on an appeal against the death sentence passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore on the 12th of October for a supposed murder. Parsi ladies, gentlemen, and children attended the ceremony. On leaving the jail on Thursday, Chanda was enthusiastically welcomed and garlanded, and was carried in a carriage in procession by a crowd of Parsees. The court people, students, and workshop hands cheered Chanda.

THE LONDON AND GLOBE SCANDAL.

TALK OF IMMINENT ACTION.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. JAMES FLOWER.

FROM an interview a "Westminster Gazette" representative had with Mr. James Flower it is suggested that immediate steps are now to be taken by the Government officials to discuss the issues involved in the London and Globe bankruptcy.

Mr. James Flower, has taken a leading part in the endeavours that have been made to induce the Government to take action on the facts revealed in the liquidation of the London and Globe. Mr. Flower remarked: "Although there has not been much in the Press lately, concerning this matter, a good deal of movement has been taking place. I myself have spent many days at the Board of Trade following up clues, and I am on the point of sending in to the Treasury evidence that the Public Prosecutor required. I have the best reason for believing that the obstacle which has hitherto blocked the way to an open investigation into the matters disclosed has now been removed, and that prompt action of a certain kind will soon be taken. The Attorney-General is only waiting for the evidence of intent which I am now preparing before he takes action. Certain clues are still being followed up, and the affidavits of intent are in course of preparations, and will be sent in in the course of a few days—as soon as they can be signed."

"If the Treasury still decline to move in the matter, are further steps likely to be taken privately, ?"

"Oh, yes; this thing has got to be gone through with. There will be no rest until it is settled one way or the other. I am in the position of being able to assure you that a second course is being taken to ensure that the questions involved shall not be allowed to drop."

ONE of the difficulties of dress reform in Japan for women is the question of foot gear, says the "Kobe Chronicle". The "geta" are ugly and cumbrous, and cause the ungraceful turning in of the toes that is so noticeable among Japanese women. But what is to take their place? If boots, it is to be hoped that some competent advice will be taken before they are purchased, or Japanese women may find themselves out of the frying pan into the fire. The other day a number of Japanese school girls were to be seen in Osaka in boots, and stockings, and the effect was anything but prepossessing. The boots were wretched cheap articles, hard and ungainly, that must have been torture to the feet, while the stockings to be seen above the boots were of the most attrocious colours, yellow and blue in stripes for example and were worn very loose, in some cases hanging down over the ankles. Altogether the effect was most unhappy. Better the "geta" than boots if such is to be the result.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

WELCOME AT POONA.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 2.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by his brother Prince Jivaraj, her Highness the Maharani, the Dowager Maharani, and two Princesses arrived at Poona by a special train this morning. His Highness was accompanied also by Colonel Smyth, Durbar Surgeon, and Mr. Maconochie, Private Secretary, and a large number of State officials and followers. The train which was made up of the Maharajah special saloon carriages came in charge of Mr. Massey, District Traffic Superintendent, S. M. Railway.

Before the arrival of the special a large number of European and natives were present at the station. On alighting his Highness was conducted to a part of the platform, which was neatly carpeted off. His Highness and those with him having taken their seats, the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale, in the name of the citizens of Poona, read an address, which stated:—The citizens respectfully crave leave to offer your Highness a most hearty welcome to this ancient and historic city. This is your first visit, and we rejoice that we have been afforded this opportunity of welcoming you so soon after your Highness's investiture with full powers of administration. We cannot help regretting that your Highness's stay will be limited. The Deccan is closely connected with Mysore both geographically and by tradition. It is a legitimate aspiration on our part that your Highness will be pleased to feel an interest in our progress and mark it occasionally by a visit to this province. In your Highness the whole country recognizes a worthy prince of great promise, the representative of an illustrious Indian dynasty, whose traditions go far back to mediæval times, and which is playing a conspicuously brilliant part in the present day history of India. The proposed location of Mr. Tata's Research Institution in your Highness's province points to Mysore leading the rest of India in educational and industrial matters and we are confident that the hopes entertained by the country in this respect will be adequately fulfilled. At the conclusion of the address his Highness and his party were profusely garlanded.

A deputation of the Deccan Subha, headed by Rao Bahadur Patvardhan, also honoured his Highness. After the garlanding had been completed his Highness rose and said:—

Citizens of Poona.—It gives me much pleasure to receive your address, I thank you for the kindly and very hearty welcome you have extended to me, and hope that I shall have many opportunities of renewing my acquaintance with your pleasant city.

An address was also presented from the Poona Gayan Samaj.

His Highness and his party were then conducted to their carriages and drove to H. H. the Aga Khan's bungalow, which had been placed at his disposal.

The second special train, containing the remainder of the Maharajah's followers arrived afterwards bringing nearly 100 men.

His Highness arrived in a State saloon carriage which was transferred from the narrow to the broad gauge in order to enable him to travel all the way in his own carriage.

The Maharajah and party leave for Bombay to-morrow by the 10-45 a. m. train, where a halt of eighteen days will be made.

LORD KITCHENER.

The "Gazette of India" Extraordinary announces the appointment of Lord Kitchener to be an Extraordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

The latest weekly plague returns show a further decrease of from 6,535 to 5,877 deaths in the Bombay Presidency and an increase of from 773 to 1,072 in the Punjab.

THE NEED FOR OVERBRIDGES

THE Municipal Commissioner of Bombay wrote on the 16th October to Mr. K. M. Shroff:—

I have the honour to state that on the 21st August last while proposing a resolution in the meeting of the Corporation in regard to the several overbridges which have not yet been constructed, you complained of the frequent delays caused to the traffic at level-crossings. I have informed Government of the delays caused at level-crossings and they before taking action would require to have definite and specific instances of delays. In these circumstances I have the honour to request the favour informing me whether you can give any specific instances.

Mr. Shroff in a reply under yesterday's date states: The want of an overbridge has been greatly felt at Chinchpokli Station (G. I. P. R.) on Arthur Road. I personally watched the traffic at that level-crossing on the 17th and 18th of October last from 6 to 8 a. m. and from 8 to 10 a.m. respectively, and the following is a correct statement of the passing of the trains and engines during the four hours, the number of times the level-crossing was closed and open, and the number of minutes the levelcrossing was kept closed each time. I witnessed on each occasion that a dozen and sometimes a score of carts, carriages and animals, and hundreds of passers-by had to wait on either side of the level-crossing for a number of minutes. It will be seen from the subjoined statement that during the four hours, the level crossing was closed for 18 times, and that 30 trains and two engines passed the level-crossing during that short interval, and during the four hours the level-crossing was kept closed in the aggregate for 124 minutes, that is, for more than two hours during the four hours. You say in your letter that Government "before taking action would require to have definite and specific instances of delays." Now, the result of my watching at only one level-crossing for merely four hours is simply appalling,. and the delays caused to the local traffic during the whole day may be better imagined than described. It will also be seen from the statements that from 8-20 to 8-33 a. m., the level-crossing was kept closed for 13 minutes continuously, to the very great chagrin of the way-farers and cartmen, and on two occasions for 11 minutes each time.

The only direct road from Chinchpokli and Parel to the western parts of the city is the Arthur Road, and as there is a very heavy traffic of carts carrying various commodities from and to the large number of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the district, and of other conveyances, and also a continuous foot traffic, an over-bridge is absoluty necessary there.

There is a very great want of an over-bridge at the junction of DeLisle and Fergusson Roads, near the Parel station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The locality is thickly populated. Ninety four local and passenger trains pass the level-crossing at this junction from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m. not to speak of the number of goods trains, single engines, &c., &c., that pass and re-pass every now and then in addition, The extensive workshops of both the railway companies are located in Parel. Again, there are more than thirty Mills in the district; so thousands of workmen find employment in the locality, and have to cross the several levelcrossings every morning and evening. To such poor working people detention from their work for quarter and half hours is a pecuniary loss and their grievances as set forth in their petition to which I will refer later on must be attended to both by Government and by the Railway Companies. The inconvenience that is felt at the level-crossing near the Elphinstone Road Station B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Parel Station of the G. I. P. R. is enormous and peculiar.

Owing to two crossings coming together at this point Mr. Shroff points out that pedestrians often find themselves confined between the two. Such a confinement of respectable citizens, he observes, is certainly unwarrantable. 104 local and passenger trains pass by the Parel Station G. I. P. R. from 5 a. m. to 12 at night, in addition to a number of goods trains, single engines, and shuntings. No more definite and specific instance can possibly be given for the information of Government, who, I regret to observe, are ignorant of the inconvenience that has been caused in the localities for years, and still stand in need of "definite and specific instances of delays."

In June or July last a petition bearing 1,721 signatures was forwarded to H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the subject.

He also refers in strong terms to the want of an over-bridge at Waree Bunder.

In conclusion, he observes for the information of Government that the question of providing overbridges, both at Waree Bunder, and in some of the northern parts of the city mentioned above, has been shelved by both the Railway Companies during the last quarter of a century under one pretext or another, and therefore it is high time that Government should now stir them up and expedite the construction of at least half a dozen over-bridges in the northern parts of the city, to give facility to people to live out there, and thereby to relieve the congested parts of the city of the indescribable overcrowding, which, to a certain extent, in his opinion, has brought about the insanitary condition from which the beautiful city has suffered so much during the last seven years.

ALL SAINTS' SISTERS SALE OF WORK.

THE annual bazar held on behalf of the work carried on in Bombay by the All Saints Sisters was opened yesterday afternoon. The specific objects for which an appeal for funds is being made this year are the nursery for European orphan children who are cared for and tended by the sisters, the native orphanage at Khandalla, and the board school for European and Eurasian girls. The first of these undertakings is too well known to need any comment. Of the native orphanage it may be remarked that a great deal of philanthropic work has done in connection with it, and there are now being educated, clothed, and fed over 60 native orphans who would otherwise have absolutely no means of subsistence. The board school is at the present time urgently in need of financial assistance. Owing to the ill health of the girls in Bombay it has been decided to remove the school to Khandala. This will, it is hoped, be effected about the middle of January, and it is obvious that the change will necessitate considerable expense. Lady Northcote has lent the support of her patronage to the bazaar, and had she been able would doubtless have attended to have opened it. Two ladies who have done much to make the effort. successful are Lady Jenkins and Mrs. Crowe. It is due in a great measure to their kindness and energy that such a charming display of goods was to be seen in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. The stalls were laden with all kinds of fancy goods such as the ladies of this city will no doubt delight to ponder over. A particular attraction was a stall devoted to Cashmir work which has been specially brought down to Bombay for the purposes of the sale. The stalls themselves laden as they are with ornamental work lend quite an artistic appearance to the Town Hall, but this effect is heightened by profuse decorations in the way of plants and shrubs and other adornments. Much of the work has been done in England, and other ladies in Bombay have been kind enough to send contributions to the various stalls. The ladies in charge of the stalls were:—Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Vernon Bailey, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Moncrieff Dick, Mrs. Aston, Miss Fulton, and others. Messrs. Jeaffreson and Payne and other gentlemen lent kindly assistance in connection with the arrangements and other matters. A capital programme of music was rendered last evening by the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, who attended by permission of Major Carnegie, and to-day the band of H. M. S. Magdala will be present. All the arrangements passed off in a very successful manner and the attendance yesterday was all that could be desired. During the progress of the sale a capital concert programme, which is printed below, was carried out:—

Across The Blue Sea	Miss Turner
Young British Soldier	Major Collis Barry
When Twilight Comes	Mr. Faulkner
Oh Swallow, Swallow	Mrs. Turner
With violin obligato by Mrs. Chitty	
You ask me why I love	Miss Procter
The Bells of Strandon	Dr Pollen
There is a Land	Miss Batty
Love the Pedlar	Mrs. Ward

The following was the progrgme of the string band which was carried out under the direction of Mr. Maleandan:—

PART I.

1	Overture	Le Pinto D'Amour	Balfe
2	Dances	Nell Gwyn Pastoral Merrymakers	E German
3	Valse	Angelo M'o	Picorini
4	Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerker
5	American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton

PART II.

1	Three Dances	Henry VIII Moris Shepherds Torch	E German
2	Ein Idyll	Waldesflustein	Czibulka
3	Selection	A Runaway Girl	Caryll
4	Valse	Auf Glatten Fluten	Starke

BOWLING ANALYSIS AGAINST THE AUTHENTICS.

PERHAPS one of the most interesting features in connection with the three matches played in Bombay recently by the Oxford University Authentics was the bowling analysis of their opponents, which, although they reveal nothing startling, were nevertheless of far greater value than they look on paper at least. However short the Authentics' bowling may have fallen of expectations it was admitted on all sides that their batting at all events left nothing to be desired, and viewed from this standpoint the figures of Messrs. J. S. Milne and A. H. Mehta, who ran a close race for premier bowling honours, were distinctly good. Mr. Milne with eight wickets for 136 runs occupies first place, a position which is only nominally held by Mistry in the list, just beating Mr. Mehta who captured nine wickets for 156 runs by a fraction in the averages. There can be no doubt that Mr. Milne's bowling was a very important factor in the success of the Presidency, without which not even Captain Greig's magnificent batting would have won them the match, and he is to be warmly congratulated on the proud distinction of heading the bowling averages in Bombay against the Authentics. Mr. Mehta's bowling, too, was a very big factor in the victory of the Parsis, his form favourably impressing the Authentics. I append the figures of all the players who bowled against the Authentics:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Average.
Mistri	11	1	32	3	...
J S Milne	39	3	136	8	17·
Mehta	63	17	156	9	17·33
Bulsara	30	11	63	3	21·
Narayenrao	20·2	4	71	3	23·7
H C John	31	4	151	6	25·2
Baloo	33	1	131	5	26·2
H D Kanga	6	0	30	1	30·
H Cheetham	32	2	123	4	30·8
Agaskar	9	0	52	1	52·
Dr Pavri	34	9	117	2	58·5
Shivlal	9	0	59	1	59·
Capt Greig	25	3	109	1	109·
H D Sinclair	3	0	17	0	..
Bhanda	8	0	32	0	...
Machhlivala	3	0	8	0	...
Driver	3	0	13	0	..

R.

IF there was one thing which excited the admiration of local lovers of the game in connection with the cricket shown by the Oxford Authentics in their recent matches in Bombay more than any other it was their batting. Here in Western India the critics are agreed that the team is many points stronger in batting than either the late Mr. Vernon's or Lord Hawke's combinations, and we think the estimate formed of their strength in this department of the game is a correct one. In every match they have played up to date one or other of the team has scored a hundred, and there are at least four other batsmen on the side who sooner or later are bound to add their names to the list of their century makers. In every innings they have played, with the exception of one against the Parsis, the team has compiled respectable totals, and doubtless after a few more matches when the players have become thoroughly acquainted with the vagaries of Indian wickets some phenomenal performances with the bat will be recorded.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS AT NADIAD.

Under the presidency of Sardar Rao Bahadur Bechardas Viharidas Desai, a public meeting was held at Nadiad on Sunday to consider what steps should be taken to adequately celebrate the coronation. The president, in a short speech, impressed upon the audience that the occasion was of a unique character and that, therefore, no efforts on their part should be spared to give an adequate expression to their sense of loyalty and gratitude to the British rule. A working committee consisting of official and non-official members with Rao Saheb Mamlatdar Saheb as the chairman, was then appointed; and a subscription list headed by the president with Rs. 100 was opened on the spot.

AT an ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust, held yesterday afternoon, at its offices on Hornby Road, when it was resolved to grant Mr. Bryant, Engineer, leave for six months on medical certificate and to authorise the Chairman to correspond with Government and with regard to the appointment of an engineer to act in Mr. Bryant's place.—The Board then considered in camera the offers received for the resale of land in Nagpada.

THE FAR EAST.

PIRACY ON THE CANTON RIVER.

EUROPEAN SHOT.

THE "Hongkong Telegraph" of November 14th states that on Tuesday the 12th, the junk Ye Hop left Canton with a cargo of firewood destined for Hongkong, and among the passengers was a Mr. Evans, late British Consul's constable at Canton, who was accompanied by his wife. Some of his relations are owners of junks, and as he was not in very good health, it was proposed that he should make the trip on the junk to Hongkong. Thinking the rest would prove beneficial he went aboard at midnight on Tuesday, and the craft, coming down with wind and tide in its favour, arrived off Chasi village, near Tiger Island, about seven o'clock on the Wednesday evening. They were going along in mid-channel when a large dug-out or native canoe, was seen to come from the direction of the village and make straight for the junk. When it got alongside the crew of 22 men fired a volley into the air for the purpose of intimidating those aboard the sailing craft and then sprang on to the junk and had it steered out of the track of steamers towards the native village. They then proceeded to bind the crew and ransack the junk. Mr. Evans was resting in the after part of the craft and when the pirates saw him they remarked, "Let us kill him; he can kill ten of us man." With that they shouldered their rifles and fired directly at him and inflicted terrible wounds rendering the poor fellow insensible. Believing the man to be dead they were about to throw him overboard when the women interposed and pleaded that they might be allowed to retain the body. To this they acceded, and then commenced to ransack the junk from stern to bow. They remained on board till ten o'clock and secured about dols. 500 in cash, and a quantity of jewelry, which they took from the women, and even went so far as to purloin four chickens from a hen coop. Having attained their object they returned to their dug-out and steered away in the direction of Chasi village. At a quarter to twelve the same night the s.s. Kong Nam was on her way from Hongkong to Canton when Capt. Austin noticed what appeared to be signals of distress from a junk, and at once proceeded to direct the steamer's course towards the craft. When within hailing distance he interrogated those aboard and ascertained that the junk had been pirated and that a European was lying dead. Not wishing to run any risk of treachery, Capt. Austin told three of the crew to get aboard of the Kong Nam, and when they had done so a party went off to the junk and investigated the matter. Mr. Evans was found lying unconscious with his left knee cap shattered, a wound on his left thigh, his jaw very seriously fractured, and other nasty wounds. They were unable to put him into a boat, so Capt. Austin had the steamer moved alongside the junk and, after lowering the gangway, was able to get Mr. Evans aboard without causing him much further pain. Once aboard the Kong Nam the unfortunate fellow was speedily doctored and everything done to relieve his sufferings. Full speed ahead was telegraphed to the engine-room, and the Kong Nam reached Canton about 6 o'clock the following morning. Mr. Evans was at once removed, in one of the ship's gigs towed by the Custom's steam pinnace, to the Canton Hospital where his wounds, caused by Mauser bullets, were speedily attended to.

This is the sixth case of piracy which has been reported in two days, and one cannot refrain from expressing the belief that such crimes would be of less frequent occurance if the British Government took sufficient steps to have gunboats patrolling the waters. The British Consul at Canton has either failed to report the numerous piracies in the vicinity of Canton, which must have come under his immediate notice, or, what is the more probable reason, the British Government has been content to let its gunboats rusticate in the waters of friendly ports. It is time the question was seriously dealt with and steps taken to stamp out any resuscitation of the danger.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PIRATES.

THE TAICHIOW'S VOYAGE.

The overdue N. D. L. steamer Taichiow arrived at Hongkong from Bangkok on November 14 after a very eventful passage. She left Bangkok for Hongkong on the 5th, and after driving against the North-East monsoon arrived abreast of Padaran Lighthouse on the night of the 11th. Urgent typhon signals were displayed from the lighthouse, and Captain G. Schultzen put over his helm and steered for one of the nearest natural typhoon shelters. The wind howled and tremendous seas washed over the vessel; in fact, it was with the utmost difficulty and most skilful seamanship that the steamer was successfully steered to safety. Even in the well sheltered harbour the wind blew hard and there was quite a sea on, while dismal howls from the gale outside caused those on board to congratulate themselves. At break of day the typhoon was still raging, endering an exist to the open impossible, while another danger threatened the ship from the shore. Numbers of vallanous looking natives steered junks and sampans around the vessel under the guise of being vegetable venders. Captain Schultzen an experienced China Coast seaman, however, kept the crew and native passengers from communicating with them; thus preventing the landsmen from obtaining information to their queries as regarding the number of persons aboard the vessel. The crew and native passenger were very frightened, and seeing the force of the possible invaders could scarcely hope for a successful encounter with them. The vessel was in a most perilous condition with only six Europeans on board to defend a possible attack. During the day the "skipper" fired a few shots with a view of intimidating the pirates and, as night approached, the fire-arms on board were loaded, steam was kept up and a steam hose was prepared as a weapon of defence. The captain warned Mr. M. Benjamin, the only European passenger, that he might be called on to fight and strict officers watches were arranged. Probably owing to Captain Schultzen's precautions and partly to the moon being unobscured, the night passed without any very striking event, and next day the vessel was able to proceed on her voyage to Hongkong.

SIR ERNEST SATOW AND THE CHINESE COURT.

In reference to Sir Ernest Satow's recent refusal to attend the reception at the Imperial palace, the "Peking and Tientsin Times" says:—As the native papers are commenting on the absence of His Majesty's Minister and the gentlemen of the British Legation from the audience last Saturday, and are assigning it to wrong motives we have no scruple in breaking the reticence which we meant to observe on hearing of the facts on Sunday last. We believe the following represents the essential points of the case with fair accuracy:—In the official documents transmitted to Sir Ernest Satow by the Wai Wu Pu on the recent murder of British subjects at Ch'enchou in Hunan, there were certain characters used in connection with the British name that our Legation people deemed objectionable, if not positively offensive. The Minister drew formal attention to their presence, and received what he deemed an inadequate explanation of apology. Sir Ernest instantly took the only course open to a Minister with any just sense of the dignity of his Sovereign and his mission and absented himself from the audience. We feel that in this Sir Ernest Satow has earned the warm support as well as the gratitude of every self-respecting Briton in China and the Far East. We have no doubt the forwarding of the unbowdlerised documents was a sheer inadvertence, but surely when the "gaucherie" was observed and commented on, the Chinese had no option but to apologise and to do so handsomely. The downright stupidity of actions like this does them unspeakable harm, and they would do well to put a rigid taboo upon all indecent (in the proper sense of the word) phraseology in official dispatches, whatever may be said in the covering letters.

TUNG FU-HSIANG'S STRONGHOLD.

THE BOXER LEADER AND HIS TROOPS.

The latest news current about Tung Fuhsiang is sent down by the Governor of Shensi and Kansuh in a private despatch to Peking, and as matter of course is immediately published. Tung, says the "Peking and Tientsin Time," is described as being at Hochentze round which place he has built a strong wall and also deepened the moat. He has gathered most of his old troops around him and his force is estimated at some 60 battalions well armed and supplied with ammunition. A Prefect of Shensi had some private intercourse with the general at the Governor's request, and Tung informed him that before he would dream of giving up his position he should require four things:—

1.—That the Court be given to understand that whatever he did in 1900 was by Prince Tuan's orders.

2.—That all his adherents (civil) be given positions to keep them contented.

3.—That a certain Ma Um-liang, his enemy, be sent to Ili.

4.—That the soldiers who have refused to be disbanded by Imperial order be paid in full.

We should say that the above conditions are a Chinese equivalent for a declaration of defiance.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE AGNEW GALLERY.

THE RICHTER CONCERTS.

"LYRE AND LANCET."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

AT Messrs. Agnew's, where the show, this week, opened, is for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, the attraction is once again the pictures of the "best period" of our own English art. A very choice collection, indeed, it is, the fewness of the examples—there are in all but twenty—is justified by their interest and their excellence. In no Bond-street gallery now open can the picture-lover spend a more delightful hour. Here Romney triumphs, and, strangely enough, triumphs without the aid of his "divine Emma". Romney without Lady Hamilton is almost as rare as a good story without an Irishman or a wealthy Scotchman without an original half-crown. It is easy to see from these four superb examples wherein Romney's fascination lies. It is in the simplicity of his colour schemes, which risk little, and have gained by time, in his refinement, in his appreciation of the most charming type of English beauty, in a quality of classic grace which seems to rightly belong to a painter who was the contemporary of Flaxman. Do we not see all these in that full length of Miss Sarah Rodbard, which holds the centre of the southern wall with easy command? How graceful she is as she leans there on the balustrade, the little fluffy-haired dog adding its delightful variety of white to the gleaming white of the silk dress, the thoughtful, grave expression of the face suiting the reposeful attitude. The Mary, Lady Beauchamp, opposite is just a little posed a Romney a la Reynolds, Romney, too, deserting his favourite simplicity of colour scheme, and so, in his success, a little less assured. But the Mrs. Carmichael Smyth is in every way beautiful, with full light on bust and shoulder, the face, with those eyes looking softly at you, in a feebler illumination, hands and lap in shadow, and the rich tresses of the brown hair melting, as it were, into the background. Then there is an exquisite Reynolds, a child, as he, a deaf, snuff-taking old bachelor, only can paint children, a winsome-eyed little thing, with the daintiest little protruding rosy foot, its little white enveloping dress painted with a Tittan-like richness and a surface worthy of any Venetian. What difference there is between a Reynolds in good preservation and one where time has told on his fugitive glazes we may see if we compare this with its pendent, No. 16—Girl with a Goldfinch. The child is delightful, but the bird looks more like a hawk.

How superior either of these rival painters was to the much-vaunted Hoppner we can see from the latter's "Lady Mary Grenville," where the colour is scarcely distinguished and the painting almost uninteresting. Raeburn is at last getting his place amongst the English worthies. A generation younger than Reynolds—contemporary and friend of Wilkie—he still preserves something of the old tradition Here he may be seen in two examples, at once characteristic and of high quality. His vigour, his strength of colour, his masculine style, and, above all his searching characterisation, make his male portraits always the more interesting. This Scotchman understood the Scotch type, strong, manly, shrewd. One does not often see a more convincing likeness, fine modelling, luminous flesh, a face with vitality, than his George, Duke of Gordon, No. 5. He was a Colonel of the Scots Fusiliers, whose uniform he wears, but it is amusing to see how the painter's interest ended with the face. The mere sartorialities—unless they were those of some chieftain like the MacNab—he did not care about. In the lady's portrait, No. 11, "Mrs. Ross," he certainly gets ease of attitude, and, in the face, strength, individuality, and character. Raeburn made no concession to prettiness or to fashion, as we feel, perhaps, Hoppner did in the pendent, "Miss Pollak," No. 13. His colour, too, in this picture is full and strong. Sometimes in his ladies' portraits he chose a lighter scheme, which sometimes was sickly. What a contrast he is to Lawrence. This painter's portrait group, near the Romney that hangs by it, seems a little contrived, a little theatric. The composition is irritating, the lines do not flow pleasantly, and the faces are conscious and the poses a little affected. The exhibition, strong in portraiture, contains also a superb gallery work by Turner, a beautiful example of Gainsborough's poetic treatment of landscape—Gainsborough is also represented by a brilliant full-length at the head of the gallery—a coast scene by Bonington, so luminous that it seems a square of light on the dark wall, a low-toned Morland, harmonious in its greys and blacks and blues, and a very charming Crome, Dutch-like in its treatment of a Dutch-like subject.

Richter conducted another of his concerts on Monday at St. James' Hall. The programme, though actually interesting in itself, was one with which every concert-goer of to-day must have been extremely familiar. Three Wagner selections, a Liszt Rhapsody, Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, a Mozart song, and Mendelssohn's Concerto for violin and orchestra, here were tolerably well-known—though we should not like to say well-worn—compositions to fill the programme of Ritchter concert What, however, transfigured the proceedings of the evening out of all possible repetitive commonplace, was Herr Felix Kreisler's extraordinary playing of the solo instrument in the Mendelssohn Concerto. Such an achievement as this, to our mind, at once places Herr Kreisler among the very few first-rank violin players of to-day. In tone he is as true as steel, in sentiment he is deeply sincere in accomplishmetnt he is amagnificent technician, and he would be hard to match for the breadth of his ideas and the richness of his effects. His interpretation of this Mendelssohn amounted almost to a creation; nor was it less remarkable for its variety than for its "incidental greatness," which, in Patmore's beautiful phrase, "charactered" his "unconsidered ways." It would be difficult to say which movement he played best, for at one moment you would be thinking that he could not possibly surpass the tenderness of Andante, and immediately after he persuaded one that it was in sheer brilliante that he was to be found absolutely at his best; the only possible word of hypercriticism to be said is that he was not quite at that best until he had played some score of bars or so. It was gratifying to observe that the extremely numerous audience was very rightly enthusiastic over playing so magnificent as this. Let it be added that the orchestral playing of the Concerto was extremely fine throughout; every shade of expression, every smallest beauty of phrase, were brought out with perfect sweetness, and yet with perfect dignity, by the band under Richter. No less beautifully was the "Siegfried Idyll" played, and indeed Dr. Richter should know something about its right interpretation, when one remembers the part which he took in its first performance on that famous morning of greeting to Mme. Wagner thirty-two years ago. Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2 in D, was played with splendid vigour and effectiveness; but the work in these days seems to savour somewhat of the circus, and indeed, apart from its high spirits and its undoubted skill of construction, its worth may be regarded as distinctly problematic. The vocalist of the evening was Mme. Blauvelt, who sang Elizabeth's greeting and Mozart's "L'Amoro" with charming style and fine accomplishment. The concert opened with the overture to "Die Meistersinger," and the symphony included in the programme was Beethoven's Fourth.

When Mr. Anstey embarked with his co-adaptor Mr. Kinsey Peile on the preparation of "Lyre and Lancet" for the stage he went to meet more than one difficulty. First and foremost was the great difficulty that the satire as it originally left his brain was set forth in a guise which allowed complete latitude as to the limitations of time and place—a latitude of which Mr. Anstey then availed himself with excellent judgment, while for his present purpose he has been compelled to "curb the liberal hand, subservient proudly," to the extent of compressing his action within two acts and two changes of scene. Then the original model was, as is the case with so much of the author's work, instinct with dramatic force, but not of a description that fits the mechanism of the theatre, so that much of this very necessary quality has to be sacrificed without, it must be said, any more suitable equivalent being found for it in the stage version. Again, Mr. Anstey has made us all so familiar through the pages of "Punch" with this particular developement of the mistaken identity imbroglio that his audience were more or less bound to forget that the invention is his own and to be inclined to cry fire upon him for employing threadbare devices. Faced by so many obstacles it was surprising that so large a measure of success had been won. Not that "Lyre and Lancet" makes a satisfactory play, nor that there is no feeling that the adaptation might have been better done, for much of the buffoonery of the second act is, frankly, unworthy of the delicate and subtle wit of so sympathetic a humorist. But it made us laugh, by fits and starts it may be, and sometimes, it may also be, after a struggle with a conviction that the humour was too elementary for smiles to be worn with dignity, yet that it achieved its purpose is sufficient proof that the authors gained at least one half of their desire. And, perhaps, criticism was given too strong a tendency to captiousness by the subtlety of wit that made "Lyre and Lancet" so fresh a delight on its first appearance; perhaps sufficient allowance is being made for the difficulties, or, perhaps the refinement and sparkle of Act I. overweighted the broader humours of Act II.

Be that as it may, the final impression is that if only the whole had been equal in merit to the part there could have been but one word to say, and that—Bravo! In the first act by an ingenious drawing together of threads we have the story up to the moment when Spurrell the vet. has gone into dinner in Poet Undershell's clothes, leaving the latter on the point of being compelled by hunger to make the best of the Pug's parlour. So far, so good, and that is very good indeed—almost all the wit of dialogue, the keenness of satire, and the humour of incident that has already gratified the author's readers. With the second act, however, a "decline and fall-off" sets in. There is some merriment in the manners and customs of the servants' hall, the room as Tredwell and Mrs. Pomfret prefer to call it; but it is pushed too far, while the clowning of the ball, the elementary touch of the decolletee scullery-maid (unfortunately reminiscent in Miss Woolgur Mellom's hand of Mr. Carton's "Keziah"), and the somewhat untidy method that has been chosen for bringing the curtain down create an impression less favourable than those for which the first act was responsible. This is, no doubt, a pity. On the principle of being satisfied with nothing short of an author's best, one has perhaps exacted too much from a humorist who, accustomed to a free though by no means easy medium, has chosen to assume the fetters of stage-craft, and in doing so has laid himself open to severe comment. If, however, a critic feels bound to point out that a descent from delicious satire to broad and sometimes tedious farce, as exemplified at its brightest perhaps in the appearance of the wretched poet covered with ink and flour from the hospitable booby-trap, is not playing the game as he thinks it should be played, that is not to say that fun is lacking.

Moreover, had the second act been more crude and less diverting than it was, its predecessor might still have held the balance even, while as a matter of fact the whole thing makes a piece of fooling that should be generally accepted and acceptable for its spirit without microscopic dissection of the letter. From an excellent company, whose performance manifests an admirable thoroughness of rehearsal, the piece received every assistance. Mr. George Giddens invested Spurrell with an infectious geniality and ease which were unequalled by the "go" and vivacity of his playing. As Galfrid Undershell, minor poet, Mr. Cosmo Stuart achieved a real triumph; in his hands the character lost none of the drollery in which the author had dressed it, while he managed to retain the characteristics of the character under most distressing circumstances. With his face smothered in black grease, paint and powder, he was still Galfrid Undershell, still posturing, conceited, and ludicrously dignified. Indeed, the only exception that could be taken to an admirable performance could be to say that Mr. Cosmo Stuart's poet had too much real dignity and gentlemanliness, although the distinct touch of pathos which he gave was quite in keeping with the highest sense of humour. Mr. William Wyes was Butler Tredwell to the life, giving a finished study of dignified pomposity; while Master Vane showed signs of a promising talent as the steward's-room boy. As Rohesia. Countess of Cantire, Miss M. Talbot found the opportunity for a faithful representation, abounding in the dry humour for which she has so marked a talent; and Miss Mabel Beardsley kept Miss Vivian Spelwane very much in the picture. Of a little piece, "The Workbox," which preceded the evening's entertainment, it is kindest to say nothing.

There are two considerations which dispose one to be lenient in dealing with Messrs. Edward Terris and Arthur Stuart's play, "The Vanity of Youth," produced at Wyndham's Theatre this week. One is that the performance was a special matinee, which is not proposed to repeat, that it was for the benefit of charity, and that a number of charming ladies, amateur and professional, graced the stage with their presence. The other is the verdict with £100 damages recently obtained by Mr. McQuire against "The Western Morning News" for an article written by the dramatic critic of that paper. The play is described on the programme as a "romantic comedy," and its "period" as 1665, which doubtless, means the period of Charles II. It is concerned with a bundle of papers, which are said to have a great political importance. These are on their way from somebody in France (perhaps Louis XIV himself) to the King of England. They are carried by the hero, the Marquis of St. Alory. A certain bravo, Captain Blaize, is hired to get possession of them for one gentleman and then bribed to get possession of them instead for another. At the beginning of the play the bravo fails to obtain them, and the hero, in defending himself, incidentally rescues a young lady in distress (which in romantic comedy means a brokendown post-chaise). Later the villain succeeds in obtaining the papers, but they are a dummy set, deliberatately substituted by the hero (vide Sherlock Holmes.) The King is brought in at the end to turn the laugh against the chief villain and his accomplices, and to shower dukedoms upon the singularly (for romantic comedy) modest hero. Mr. Acton Bond played the chief, and was coyly and poutingly supported by Miss Jessie Bateman. Mr. Norman McKinnel was the villain, and Mr. Fred Storey the bravo.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern. Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	5	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Kharatalao and Khumbharwada	3	2	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	7	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	22	20	97
Total plague deaths to date	121,360	100,843	
Same date last year	27	39	120

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 702 as against 751 during the previous week. Of the total number 120 died of plague, which showed an increase of 1 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 790 which included 177 deaths from plague.

A TOKYO telegram to the Shimpo says that when her Majesty the Empress of Japan took her seat at the general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society on the 21st ult., a man present was taken into custody by the Guards of Honour on the steps leading to the Imperial seat, while attempting to run at the Empress. The despatch adds that the man was afterwards found to be a lunatic.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday and the following cases were tried before his Lordship and a Special Jury.

THE BUTCHER ISLAND MURDER.

Fabaji Shiwa was charged with committing the murder of his wife named Sundrabai at Butcher's Island on the night of the 6th October last. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Aston appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Oliver Chalk, foreman.

Mr. Sassoon J. David — Mr. Shufli C. Tyebjee
Mr. Anandrao H. Kothare — Mr. R. Woollcombe
Mr. Shantaram Jugannath — Mr. Thomas Sharples
Mr. G. W. Moir — Mr. W. H. Brady

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, said that in this case the accused was charged with having committed the murder of his wife named Sundrabai. The accused appeared to be a "bhisti" (waterman) doing work at Butcher Island. He was employed by a woman, named Kassibai, who supplied "bhistis" for the use of the people there. She lived in the followers' quarters; and it appeared that on the 6th October in the morning he did not go to his work as usual, and so his employer, Kassibai, went to his room, the door of which was found closed. It was with very great difficulty that she gained admittance into the room, where she saw the body of the woman, Sundribai, lying on the ground with several wounds inflicted on her head. Kasibai went away and gave information to Dr. Gillespie, who lived in Butcher Island, and they all went together to the room, and with some difficulty caused the door to be opened by the accused, who was inside the room. Dr. Gillespie found the woman killed, having several wounds on her head inflicted, as the accused himself told him, by means of a chopper. The doctor found the clothes which the accused had put on stained with blood. In reply to questions put by the doctor, the accused made a statement to him to the effect that, in the middle of the night, two men claimed admission, and as his wife went up to the door to open it, he told her not to do so. The woman, however, opened the door and admitted the two men, who were lascars, one of whom held him down and the other took undue liberties with his wife. As soon as the men had left, he had a quarrell with his wife whom, he said, he killed with a chopper. That was the story told by the accused as to how his wife came to her death.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Scott read the accused's confessional statement.

In answer to the Judge, the accused stated: I was married to my wife three years ago. We were not on good terms, because she was not a good character. I discovered that some days ago three persons entered my room. One stood at the door, and two entered the room. One of them caught me, and the other misconducted himself with my wife. I told the names of those men to the doctor, but not to the Quartermaster.

The Judge: Did you raise a cry when those men entered your room?—Yes.

So as to be heard at some distance?—Yes.

Are you quite sure of that?—Yes.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the case, said the jury must be satisfied that the provocation which the accused was said to have received was grave and sudden; that is whether the accused lost all self-control. There was some inconsistency between the accused's statement before the Coroner and his other statement. He said he shouted out. People lived in the next room, and the learned counsel said none of them heard any noise on the night in question. His was a story which, Mr. Scot said, was difficult to believe. The jury should satisfy themselves that the provocation was grave and sudden. If they were satisfied that he did receive grave and sudden provocation, it would be their duty to return a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide against the accused.

Mr. Aston, in addressing the jury, urged there could be no doubt that the accused had received grave and sudden provocation; for he actually saw his wife's misconduct, and lost his self-control. No interval had elapsed between the provocation and the crime.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said the Penal Code contained certain exceptions, one of which was that, if the offender received grave and sudden provocation which was sufficient to deprive him of the power of self-control, the offence of murder would be reduced to culpable homicide. The accused's statement effected the conduct of the three men who were said to have entered the room and the conduct of the woman his wife. As men of the world, the jury were told to ask themselves whether it was likely that if the prisoner raised an outcry, he would not have been heard by the people in the next room and the offenders arrested and identified; whether the woman was likely to have invited her paramours to her room at a time when her husband was there; whether, under such circumstances, when his wife was being dishonoured the accused could have been held in restraint by one man only. These were the circumstances which the jury were asked to bear in mind in deciding whether the accused lost the power of self-control when he committed the offence.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of murder, and his lordship sentenced him to be hanged.

MURDER OF A NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

Chundribai, woman, and Sundribai, woman daughter and mother, were charged with committing the murder of a newly born child on the 8th October last. They were also charged with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the murder. Sundribai, the mother, was further charged with secretly disposing of the body of the child, Chundribai being also charged with intentionally endeavouring to conceal the birth of the child.

The Hon. Mr. Scott Advocate General, with Mr. Teherali Kajiji, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown; and Mr. F. R. Vicaji, appeared for the prisoners.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said the accused, Sundribai and Chundribai, were mother and daughter. The latter appeared to have been in the keeping of a man named Bhikoo. Vicoo, and the mother lived with them. The daughter was "enceinte" by the man Bikoo, and the evidence would show that she went to a woman named Yallbai for the purpose of obtaining some medicine to procure abortion. There would be evidence forthcoming that the woman, who lived in the next room heard the cry of a newly-born child on the evening of the 8th October last, and Bhikoo, under whose protection the first accused was, stated that when he came back from work, he was told that a child had been born and was dead. The next thing that occurred was that the second accused, the mother, on the 9th October, was seen by a policeman going with a parcel under her arm, and as his suspicions were aroused and as she gave unsatisfactory answers he opened the parcel and found that it contained the dead body of a newly born child. The body was examined by Dr Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, and it was found that a rag had been stuffed down the throat of the child, which died of suffocation. Upon these facts, the charges of murder and abetment of murder were framed, and in the event of those charges failing, they were further charged with intentionally endeavouring to conceal the birth of the child, and with the abetment of that offence.

At the close of the evidence, the two accused, in answer to the judge, said the child was born dead and that its mouth was not choked with a piece of cloth.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the evidence, said Dr Powell, the Coroner's Surgeon, had distinctly stated that the child was born alive. It must, therefore, have been killed by either of the accused or Bhikoo. As to the other charge, there could be no doubt that the prisoners were guilty of trying to conceal the birth of the child.

Mr. Vicajee, in addressing the jury, admitted that the child was born alive and that it died in consequence of its throat being choked. The real question was who caused the death of the child, and on this point, there was no evidence. The two women were supported by Bhikoo, and they had, therefore, no motive to make away with the child. The matter was involved in obscurity and the learned counsel asked the jury to give his clients the benefit of the doubt. The rag with which the child's throat was choked was a portion of a puggree, and the learned counsel suggested that Bhikoo might have a hand in killing the child. At any rate there was only a suspicion against the women of having killed the child; and counsel asked the jury to give his clients the benefit of the doubt.

His lordship, in summing up the case, explained to the jury the law of the case and reviewed the main facts as brought out in the evidence.

The jury, after a consultation, found the two accused not guilty of murder, but guilty of concealment of the birth of a newly-born child and abetment of the offence. They were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months each.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

MR. HARVEY DU CROS, who has been ordered to pay £7,000 to the Humber Cycle Company, had the leading share in introducing the Dunlop tyre to the public. He did not believe in the tyre when first brought out, but after his sons, who were first-class cycle racers, were easily beaten on the path by a cyclist whose machine was fitted with the new tyre, he realised its possibilities. The original Dunlop Company, under his guidance, sold the tyre in great quantities from its Dublin factory, and the Irish capital might have retained its manufacture to this day had not some people agitated against the smoke of the works.

THE WRECK OF THE ELENGAMITE.

ON THE ROCKS IN A FOG.

MANY PASSENGERS MISSING.

The Australian papers just to hand contain accounts of the wreck of the S. S. Elengamite off the Three Kings Islands on November 9th while on a voyage from Sydney to New Zealand. A telegram dated Wellington November 10th states :—

News has just been received of the disastrous wreck of Messrs. Huddart, Parker and Co.'s well-known intercolonial steamer Elingamite, which left Sydney on 7th inst. for Auckland with 83 passengers, under command of Captain Attwood. The Elingamite was totally wrecked on Sunday morning on the Three Kings Islands near North Cape, in the extreme north of the North Island of New Zealand. The news was brought by 14 of the crew and 27 passengers, who reached the shore at Ohora Bay, in the vicinity of North Cape. Four other boats and two rafts left the ship for the shore, but are still missing.

The Elingamite is stated to have been steaming slowly through a fog when she struck. When Captain Attwood saw it was hopeless to keep her afloat, he ordered out the boats and rafts, which were got into the water promptly. The third cook was drowned in leaving the ship, and one of the lady passengers died from the effects of exposure after she had been landed. The missing boats are supposed to be making for a landing on one of the islands. A steamer has been sent out from Auckland in search of the missing boats.

It seems that the ill-fated vessel encountered a thick fog on Sunday morning. The engines were slowed down to half speed, and the lookout and fog signals were strictly attended to. The fog, however, was very dense, and prevented the lookout seeing more than a ship's length ahead. Suddenly, at 10.30 a.m., the vessel struck what was supposed to be the middle island of the Three Kings. It was soon seen that the steamer must inevitably become a total wreck, and the boats and life saving rafts were launched. There was no confusion, the passengers behaving splendidly, while the officers and crew stood at their posts with the utmost coolness.

ALL HANDS GET AWAY.

All the passengers and crew are believed to have got away from the sinking steamer. Some of the boats capsized through striking wreckage alongside the vessel, but so far as is known all got safely away with the exception of the third cook, whose name is unknown, and whose body was seen amongst the the wreckage. Boat No. 6 capsized, but so far as is known all the occupants were in the boat which arrived at Hohoura. Captain Attwood stood by the vessel until he was washed overboard, and was afterwards picked up by the lifeboat. The captain then proceeded to pick up several women and children who were in the water. Since then nothing has been heard of the captain's boat. The chief officer, Mr. L. Burkitt, states that he and the second officer were picked up from the wreckage, and the boatswain and several others were subsequently picked up. The fourth boat, which was in charge of Mr. Morrison, the fourth engineer, capsized in a heavy swell, but fortunately the occupants were picked up by Mr. Burkitt's boat. Altogether six boats and two rafts left the ship. The last to leave was the one which safely reached Hohoura under the charge of Mr. Burkitt. The missing boats were supposed to be making for a landing on one of the islands. One was seen under sail, apparently making for Hohoura. It is understood that at least one of the boats attempted to make a landing at the Three Kings, with which Captain Reid (one of the passengers) was familiar. Captain Reid expressed his intention on leaving of making for the Three Kings, as he knew of a landing there.

GALLANTRY OF THE CREW.

Mr. Burkitt's boat reached Hohoura at midday on Monday. The occupants were most hospitably received by the natives and in the circumstances the shipwrecked people were made as comfortable as possible. The passengers were loud in their praises of the behaviour of the officers and crew. Although the vessel struck without warning there was not the slightest sign of confusion and the men behaved as became true British seamen, looking first to the comfort of the ladies and children who also acted splendidly.

NARROW ESCAPES.

A Hohoura telegram states that the first and second officers and the boatswain had very narrow escapes after the boat pulled away from the vessel. The first and second mates were picked up from among the floating wreckage and afterwards the boatswain and several others were similarly rescued. Considering the overloaded condition of the boat it is wonderful that it was safely navigated, and the fact that it made the passage without mishap strengthens the hope that the other boats have also reached places of safety. More anxiety is felt with regard to the unfortunate people on the rafts. There are landing places at the Three Kings, but the heavy currents and the outlying rocks over which the surf breaks heavily make the experiment of landing highly dangerous to heavily laden boats. The south west wind blowing on the northern coast would unfortunately tend to carry the boats to danger, or if they cleared the Three Kings and the outlying rocks it would carry them far to sea. The boats which reached the shore took the shelter of the land as soon as possible and beat south.

Captain E. B. Attwood, who had command of the Elingamite, had been some years in Huddart, Parker and Co.'s employ, and had the reputation of being a very careful navigator. He came out to the colonies as chief officer of the steamer Zealandia, and was running in that ship for some years between Australian and New Zealand ports. When Captain Hipgrave secured an appointment as pilot under the Victorian Government, Captain Attwood was promoted to the command, and he succeeded Captain Wyllie in charge of the Elingamite, with whom as chief officer was Mr. C. Burkitt, and Mr. F. A. Renant was second officer. The third officer was new to the ship, and was recently sent from Melbourne to Sydney to join her. Mr. Fraser was chief engineer of the steamer.

The chief officer, Mr. C. M. Renant, of the steamer Waikare, who is a brother to the second officer of the Elingamite interviewed at Sydney expressed the opinion that the ill-fated vessel had met with foggy weather during her trip, and thus got a little too far north. As a rule, he said, vessels give the Three Kings a pretty wide berth, as there are some sunken reefs in the vicinity. We always, he said, pass about nine miles to the southwards, and about six miles to the north of the Cape, when negotiating the coast. The Waikare passed the Elingamite on Friday, about 9.30 a.m, and she was then booming along splendidly, with a favourable northwest wind, about 450 miles out from Sydney. If the ship were lost through a fog, there is a good chance of the missing boats being picked up.

The cargo by the Elingamite was a fairly heavy general one. Most of it is insured in the Sydney offices. From Newcastle, the Elingamite shipped 850 tons of coal, 2912 sleepers, and a quantity of other timber, Nothing is known in the Sydney offices regarding the insurance on the hull.

The Elingamite was a steel steamship, costing originally £50,000 and about £20,000 has been spent upon her since. Twelve months ago she was surveyed and reclassed at Lloyd's. She remained here for two months, and after being thoroughly overhauled was turned out practically a new ship. The Elingamite was, when built in 1887, one of the first to be fitted with triple expansion engines. Her, average speed was about 13 knots.

The Three Kings are rocky, steep faced islands surrounded by deep water, and regarded as highly dangerous particularly in a fog. On a true course from Sydney to North Cape they would be about five miles to the south but the tides are very treacherous in their vicinity, and vessels are frequently taken by them to the north or south of their true course. The opinion of Captain Bull who knows the islands well, is that the Elingamite was carried by the tides to the south, and struck the islands in a fog.

Later messages state ninety-one more persons who were shipwrecked on board the liner Elingamite have been saved, including the Captain.

The following passengers of the wrecked liner, Elingamite are known to be still missing:—Mrs. Greenwood, Mrs. Jeffson, Mrs. Scotting, Miss Skinner; Messrs. Neale, Wetherilt, Greenwood, Bennie, Reid, Chadwick, Hutchings, Flower, Anderson, Jeffson, Jordan, Robinson, O'Connor, Lunganis Wilcan, Jennings, Kennedy, Kelly, Nixon, Chirsteen, Palmer, Muirhead, Chapice, Mill, Barry and two children.

The following members of the crew are still missing:—Watson, Fraser, Helliss, Arkell, Harris, Ersy, Hendrickson, and Miss M Quilk.

The Elingamite sank in 55 fathoms off West King Island. Diving is impossible and the steamers which were sent to search report that they can find no sign of the missing boat raft, or mail bags. The islands and coast have been thoroughly searched.

Wreckage has been seen drifting E. N. E. of the scene of the wreck some being met with 92 miles away. Four steamers are still searching.

H. M. S. "Penguin" has picked up the missing raft from the Elingamite, with eight people on it. One hundred and thirty nine have now been saved, and about 30 are still missing.

The raft found contained 16 persons, eight of whom were dead. The survivors are doing well.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England

THE FAR EAST.

(Concluded from page 6.)

IMPENDING RICE FAMINE.

BAD REPORTS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Reports of poor crops and prohibitive prices for the staple native food reach us, says a Hong Kong paper, from all quarters. Great distress is reported from Amoy and Swatow, while similar accounts reach us from Singapore, and other Southern ports. To come nearer home. Kwangsi and Kwangtung have experienced similar failures, with the result that the Canton situation is very grave. As for the Philippines, the rice crop in Pangasinan, Camarines, and other minor provinces, has been a failure. These crops have for a number of years past supplied a great part of the Island consumption; but during the past fifteen or twenty years there have only been one or two in which they entirely met it; and the shortage on local production has had to be filled from Indo-China. Saigon, the chief exporting port for the Philippine supply has also suffered in its crop, through the drought, and the market there has advanced practically fifty per cent since the beginning of the year. At present that district is bare of rice, and is trying to cancel contracts. It is said that by December no rice will be obtainable until the new crop comes in February.

THE BOXER CRISIS IN SZECHUAN.

Telegraphic dispatches to the local mandarins from Chungking report that both the cities of Meichou and Kiatingfu have had their gates closed and a state of siege declared, owing to the numerous bodies of armed Boxers in their vicinity, it being feared by the officials that the insurgents may take the cities by surprise. Viceroy Tsen, it is also stated, has sent troops to raise the siege of the two cities in question.

THE CHENCHOU MURDERS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL DECREE.

PUNISHMENT OF GUILTY OFFICIALS.

The "Shanghai Daily News" gives the following for translation of an Imperial Decree issued in accordance with the demands of the British Minister. It is dated 2nd November.

With reference to the massacre of the English missionaries, Bruce and Lowis, at Chenchou, Hunan province, a short time ago, we have already in response to the memorial of the Governor given commands that Ch'en Hsi-nien, district magistrate of Yuanlinghsien; Liu Liang-ju, First-Captain of the Chenchou garrison battalion; Chang Yao-k'uei, Lieut.-Colonel of the Yi battalion; the former district magistrate of Yuanlinghsien, Wan Chao-hsin; and Major-General Yen Wulin, Brigadier Commanding the Yi Brigade; should be first cashiered and reduced to the ranks for the purpose of undergoing trial. We have now received another memorial from the said Governor Yu Lien-san stating that when the riot first began, the late Mr. Lowis fled from the mission premises, and in passing the yamen of the First-Captain, Liu Liang ju, the latter shut his yamen gates, refusing to receive the said missionary, in consequence of which the said missionary was beaten to death by the mob. With regard to the Major-General, Yen Wu-lin, when the mob was passing his yamen en route to the chapel he remained inactive as if ignorant of the purpose of the rioters and omitted to render the necessary protection to the missionaries and mission premises, while as to Wan Chao-hsin, the former Chihhsien of Yuanlinghsien, knowing that he was so soon to be superseded he purposely took no notice of the current rumours, omitting to use any efforts to put a stop to them. In consequence of this it brought about the said serious riot. With regard to the other officials of Chenchou their faults were of various degrees; such as either failure to give the proper protection or they did not beforehand take the necessary steps to give such protection. All were, however, deserving of punishment. We have again and again commanded our military and civil officials to give every protection to foreigners and missions, yet our orders have not been observed, as witness the recent serious affair in Chenchou. Now in the case of the First-Captain Liang-ju, his guilt was doubly serious above all others in that he did not give protection when he was able to do so, and we particularly execrate the man's conduct. We hereby command that he be summarily executed. The cashiered Major-General Yen Wu-lin of the Yi-Brigade is sentenced to await decapitation in gaol; Chang Yao-k'uei, Lieutenant Colonel of the Yi battalion, and Chao Yu-tien, Lieutenant Colonel of the Kueiyang battalion, are hereby cashiered and dismissed for ever from the army; Wu Chi-chun, prefect of Chenchou, is also cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service; he is also to be exiled for five years. The cashiered ex-district magistrate Wan Chao-hsin is commanded to be banished to the utmost limits of the empire and is never to be liberated or allowed to return home. These punishments are awarded as a warning to all.

LAVISH DISPLAY AT THE CHINESE COURT.

When the armies of the Allies took possession of the capital of the Chinese Empire, there was an impression far and wide that the decline of China had nearly reached the point of complete overthrow. When the Protocol of Twelve Powers had been accepted by the Chinese Emperor, it was thought that a feeling of shame would fill the breasts of the Emperor, the Empress-Dowager, and their Ministers. When the foreign indemnity began to be paid there were many who expressed the belief that the burden on China was too great, and who felt a feeling of compassion for "poor China."

Our compassion has been misplaced, says the "Shanghai Mercury," the foreign indemnity is not China's most severe burden; the trouble is with the extravagance of the Court, which prefers extravagance to a sense of shame, and which indulges in music sleight-of-hand, and theatricals, in order that China's decline and disgrace may be forgotten.

When the Court was at the Western Capital in the midst of famine-stricken people, supplies were sent to it from the Yang-tsze Viceroys and other provincial authorities. It was proper that the Court should be cared for by patriotic men of the Empire. The Court on its return journey to Peking was delighted with the preparations which were made. The inns and yamens along the way were elegantly furnished and decorated; the roadway was befitting an Imperial procession. When the Court re-entered the Palace in Peking, it found sumptuous preparations. The Palace showed no sign of sudden flight of or occupation by an enemy.

Since these events, the Court has become more and more extravagant. The procession to the Eastern Tombs was a costly affair. The expense of refitting the Summer Palace has run up into a million of taels. The supposed needs of the Empress Dowager, not of the Emperor, have been met by many costly presents, some of which have come from foreigners. The stay at the Summer Palace the last few weeks by the Imperial Court has required a larger outlay. And now the birthday of the Empress-Dowager is approaching, and no one is able to calculate the amount of the wealth which thereby will flow into her coffers and those of her head eunuch, Li Lien Ying.

In all this there is no sign that the country is hard pressed. The Court must by right have its necessaries supplied and may reasonably be allowed a few luxuries but the lavish display of extravagance to tickle the fancy and pride of the Woman Ruler of China is as great as China in its greatest prosperity ever witnessed.

If the Emperor himself were the Ruler of the land he would never favour this unseemly display. He realizes too deeply the sorrow which hangs over his country.

While the musicians play their stringed instruments and the tomtoms sound and the actors play, and the fire works blaze, the Foreign powers are asked to have mercy on poverty stricken China and diminish the indemnity. If the request is not granted the Powers are blamed for being unfair, unkind, and un-Christian. We ought to help China but on the Court, there is no such responsibility!

And now the proposition is made, in the form of a Treaty that all duties on exports and imports be raised to supply revenue to the mandarins of the provinces, and a certain part of it to go to the Court at Peking. We help to pay the indemnity, and then we help on the extravagances of the Court.—

THE Northern Chinese have discovered that there are two different kinds of cholera, the "yin," and the "yang." The former conceals itself on the inside of the body in mysterious black pockets, which must be punctured to let the poison out. The latter is more like what we had before, but with throat and head symptoms quite distinct; and pricking with the needle fails to draw any blood at all. The patients die because the doctors cannot "extract the root" of the disease!

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

A HUMAN SACRIFICE.

A diabolical murder was brought to light on the morning of the 23rd ult., on the discovery of the body of a boy between seven and nine years of age in a blind lane near the Transport lines to the South Petty Staff lines, Karachi. A Hindu boy named Ta[illegible]ya Dhondi was the victim of an unknown person who first evidently cut the boy's throat severing the jugular vein, then ripped the stomach up to the chest, and disembowelled the boy. The sight was a revolting one. A pool of blood, pointed to the murder having been committed within a couple of feet of where the body was discovered, just outside the gate of an empty house, the custodians of which, a man and a woman, were not aware of the murder till a crowd collected from the street early in the morning. As the boy was a begger the motive for the crime seems wanting. Several theories are advanced; one is that the boy may have been offered as a living sacrifice by some religious maniac, and some colour is lent to this latter theory by the fact that under a "neem" tree situated not far from the place where the body was discovered, some red powder, part of a cocoanut, and other paraphernalia used in offerings by natives have been discovered. Inspector Moore was early on the scene, directing a search of the locality and investigation which were continued throughout the day and were still in progress at a late hour of the night.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Majesty's the King Emperor of India has been pleased to appoint Genl the Rt Hon'ble Horatio Herbert Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum G C B, O M, G C M G Royal Engrs to be Command-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies in succession to Genl Sir A P Palmer G C I E, K C B Indian Staff Corps vacated.

Genl Viscount Kitchener appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India assumed command on the 28th Nov 1902.

Ordered that all returns of the Army be made in the usual manner to Genl Viscount Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in India.

Lieut Col G D Bourke R A M C is granted the temporary rank of Colonel with effect from the 10th Nov 1902 whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer Bombay and Nagpur Districts vice temporary Col W O Wolseley R A M C proceeded home tour expired.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieuts—P C Saunders 1st Battn Essex Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Gordon Highlanders; double company officer 15th Ludhiana Sikh Infy dated 13th Oct 1902; C F Knaggs 2nd Battn Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers supernumerary for the Staff Corps; double company officer 11th Rajput Infy dated 11th Aug 1902; L A Bethell 1st Battn York and Lancaster Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn York and Lancaster Regt; double company officer 16th Lucknow Rajput Infy dated 17th Oct 1902; H R Dyer 3rd Dragoon Guards attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Connaught Rangers; double company officer 3rd Bo Lt Infy dated 7th Oct 1902; F H Humphrys 2nd Battn Worcestershire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Bedfordshire Regt; double company officer 25th Punjab Infy dated 1st Oct 1902; and J A Brett R G A offg squadron officer 5th Bo Cavy Sindh Horse dated 11th Oct 1902.

With reference to G G O No. 3 of 1901 Vety Major W H Kemp reverted to the retired list with effect from the 31st Oct 1902.

Major A M Lloyd I S C double company commander 19th Madras Infy is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st Nov 1902 subject to H M's approval.

Hony Capt R Dickson Depy Commissary Ordnance Dept Northern Circle has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 9th Oct 1902 subject to H M's approval.

Hony Capt E Berry Depy Commissary Ordnance Dept Northern Circle is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 22nd Oct 1902 subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—Second Lieut J D O'Donnell to be Lieut with effect from 1st Nov 1902 vice Oliver resigned; Second Lieut G H Wright to be Lieut with effect from 1st Nov 1902 vice Boyne resigned; and Second Lieut C S Rolland to be Lieut with effect from the 1st Nov 1902 vice King resigned.

Agra Vol Rifles—H W Gill gentleman to be Second Lieut with effect from the 1st April 1902 vice Green transferred to the supernumerary list.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

H E the Govr Genl of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Vol Force:—G I P Ry Volunteers—Capt E Herbert Hart.

The undermentioned members of the Indian Vol Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 1½ India Army Circulars of 1895:—

1st Battn G I P Ry Volunteers—Band Sergt J W Reily Sergts H W Daw and W Pope, Corpl W G Morton, Vols J M Armstrong, S Grubert and X S Walles.

2nd Battn G I P Ry Volunteers—Cr Sergt T Smith.

Bombay Vol Rifles—Vol M X D'Souza.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Volunteers—Ar Sergt J Whitby, Vols C D'Souza and J F Pereira and Reservist V Fernandez.

2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Volunteers—Hony Capt and Paymaster A D Rollo, Cr Sergt C W Martin, Corpls J Franks, F J D'Cruze, J Germany and S Jah and Lce Corpl J F Fernandez.

In supersession of previous orders it is hereby notified that the Electrical Engineer Volunteer Company at Bombay shall be attached to the Bombay Vol Artillery instead of to the B B and C I Ry Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 28th Oct 1902:—Asst Engr R Vincent to be Engineer.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, Interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 30th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 2nd December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	2	2	17 p.m.	...	40
Suez	2	2	45 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd December, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	Maximum Time M.	minimum Time. H.	minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	1
" Karachi	...	29	...	4
" Madras	...	21	...	4

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd December 1902.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow :—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

At 8-45 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.

At 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, at 6-45 p.m. to-day. Members are particularly requested to attend.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, on Saturday next the 6th instant at 4 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground, Fort, for drill at the 6-in B L Guns.

Dress :—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd December 1902.

1. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-quarters on every week day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No Arms, &c., will be issued to any member not applying in person.

Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2. "A" "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday the 4th instant at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 8 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

3. The above Company parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Wednesday, 3rd December.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Canon W. A. Roberts.

ANOTHER expedition to the North Pole is being organised and paid for by Mr. Ziegler, who financed the Baldwin Arctic Expedition. Mr. Ziegler has dispensed with Mr. Baldwin and several other officers of the first expedition, and has engaged Mr. Anthony Field, who has had experience of Arctic exploration under Mr. Baldwin, to command the expedition, which will not start till the spring of 1904 when all the preparations will be fully mature.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The "Oxford Magazine" publishes its interesting annual analysis of the results of the examinations for the Home, Indian, and Eastern Civil Services. There were eighty-nine successful candidates, of whom forty were educated at Oxford, twenty-three at Cambridge five each at London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, three at Dublin, two at the Royal University of Ireland, and one each at St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Victoria, and Durham, and two had no University education. One of the candidates had had six years of University education—three as Scholar of Caius. Cambridge, which he had left as eighteenth Wrangler, and three as Exhibitioner of Worcester, Oxford, where he took two Firsts. No fewer than sixty-four of the successful candidates, or 72 per cent., had also spent periods varying from three years to six weeks with a crammer.

A correspondent of a home contemporary at San Remo, writing on the 11th November, says: "This is a warm and delicious day. We had some rain and dark skies for several hours, on two days, since November began; otherwise the weather has been summer-like. I saw myrtle in beautiful blossom on the wild hillside near Ceriana. Ceriana, standing much higher and not facing the open south, has still many grapes on its vines. Daily there are fresh grapes in San Remo market. The later they can be kept in the vineyard the more valuable are they, naturally. I see blue plumbago in riotous bloom, and delicate roses, such as the yellow Marechal Niel, are in profusion—all out of doors, of course."

What constituency does Mr. Blank, M.P., represent? The query is prompted by the appearance on the paper of the House, of Question No. 45, "unstarred" thus: "———— To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland whether," &c. Seeing that it was addressed to Mr. Wyndham and that the Irish Party are at present a "blank," so far as Parliament is concerned, perhaps this style of printing a question is as near a joke at the Irish members' expense as a grave Parliamentary paper can be expected to go.

Commenting on the recent census of attendances at the various places of worship in Liverpool, the "Christian World" says: "The people, we are persuaded, are not hostile nor even indifferent to religion. The Liverpool figures show, amongst other things, that the churches whose preachers know how to present their message in a fresh and unconventional way have full attendances. The lesson of the census is indeed clear. What is wanted in English church-life is precisely what is being demanded in its official and commercial life—a new efficiency. The Christian Church has an incomparable value to offer. What is needed is—in the spirit of the time—to adopt a fresh mode of getting that value on the market." In modern commerce everything depends on new machinery, new methods and new adaptations. Why, asks our contemporary, should the rigid conservatism which spells ruin everywhere else find still its abiding refuge in the Church?

There is, according to Engineering, a great future for peat as fuel. The most productive area for it is the North of Germany and the adjoining parts of Denmark and Holland. In Friesland there are bogs 1,500 square miles in extent, and Germany has more fuel in peat than in coal. A square mile of bog 10ft. deep contains peat equal in heating power to over 300,000 tons of coal. Ireland has a million acres of large bogs from 10ft. to 30ft. deep. In Sweden, where peat is more largely used than in other countries, a Crown peat Engineer has been appointed. In Finland, Russia, and Germany locomotive boilers are fired with it. It is now proposed to use peat fuel for electric power stations in Germany. It has been manufactured for fuel for many years, and much ingenuity has been displayed in devising machines for preparing it.

The taste for art seems easier of gratification at Capetown than that for what country folks call sauce—in other words, green vegetables. A lady who has lately set up a boarding-house in the city writes home that whilst cabbages cost ninepence each, she lately purchased for the adornment of her drawing-room two pretty water-colour drawings for 15s. Clearly market-gardeners have a better chance in the Colony than artists, but it is pleasant to find that the beautiful is appreciated. This correspondent adds that coals cost £3 15s. per ton, and for her moderately sized house the rent is £7 per month. The town, she further writes, swarms with English-women, more or less educated, vainly seeking employment.

Many interesting associations attach to the Chateau d'Eu, now burnt down. At the original Chateau d'Eu, William the Conqueror was first visited by his Saxon rival Harold. The present castle was built by Henri Duc de Guise, known as Le Balafre, and its most famous tenant was Mademoiselle de Montpensier, known to French history as "La grande Mademoiselle," the niece of Louis XIV. At a later date Louis-Philippe restored the Chateau, and lived in it that simple country life in which he delighted. Queen Victoria was received there by him with much pomp and ceremony. The estate belonged for some time to the late Duc d'Aumale, who bequeathed it to the Duc d'Orleans.

"Colston's Day" is kept in Bristol by large collections for the poor, and by much feasting and political speech-making. Until quite recently the speeches at the Colston banquets ranked only second in importance to those made at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in London. Colston was born in Bristol in 1636. His extensive commerce with Spain was the chief source of his immense wealth, the principal part of which he expended in doing good. He spent upwards of £70,000 in public acts of benevolence, and nearly an equal sum in acts of private beneficence. He was a bachelor, and when urged to marry used to say that every helpless widow was his wife and distressed orphans his children.

When Mr. Justice Bruce observed from the Bench "that this was an old trick" when the burglar incident was related to him by the juror in the Cowen v. Labouchere case, he was not unmindful of a similar fraud which was perpetrated upon a famous predecessor of his. Baron Huddleston it was who, by way of offering an apology for his late arrival in court one morning, explained that he had the misfortune to leave his watch at home. No sooner was this said than one who heard it was seized with the happy thought of acquiring possession of it. To the Judge's house he forthwith hied, and mentioned that he had been commissioned by the Judge to take it back to the Courts of Justice. The watch was handed to him, and from that day to this it has not been heard of.

How many authors are there who cannot tell how many books they have written? This seems to be the position of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the novelist, who has just made the confession to a "Christian Commonwealth" interviewer. In the British Museum Catalogue there are about 150 entries against his name. His separate volumes do not number far short of a hundred, while his contributions to periodical literature are innumerable, and the stream still continues to flow. One of the first periodicals Mr. Baring-Gould wrote for was "Once a Week." His first book, "The Path of the Just," appeared when he was twenty.

When asked how he got through so much work, Mr. Baring-Gould explained that a bronchial trouble during the winter keeps him much in the house, and he works systematically. He writes everything with his own hand, and makes a point of doing a chapter a day. Sometimes he comes to a dead stop, but he won't give up until he has finished his chapter. Usually he thinks out a chapter at a time in bed, including the conversations, so that he has everything clear in his mind before he puts pen to paper. He cannot tell how the plots come; frequently the place suggests the plot. His favourite among his own novels is "The Frobishers." "I wrote that story," he said, "out of the fulness of my heart, and I believe it has had the worst sale of all my books."

Mr. Baring-Gould, it is interesting to note, does not regard the Education Bill as meeting the real needs of the situation. He favours the German system. In the course of some conversation on theological questions he said he could not understand people doubting the reality of personal immortality, a future life being the only ground on which the misery and pain of the world could be explained or justified. "Besides, would God make or allow us to long ardently for what He never intends to give us?" Looking back on his long and busy career, Mr. Baring-Gould was asked what was his uppermost feeling. "Well, one has missed plenty of opportunities. That is my chief regret."

Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield writes to point out that we were mistaken in quoting him as "insisting that Mr. W. W. Graham did not climb Kabru (24,015ft.) on the ground that he did not mention mountain sickness. "At the time, in the 'Alpine Journal,' and also in the 'Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society'" says Mr. Freshfield, "I expressed at length the reasons for which I believed in the ascent of Kabru by Mr. Graham, Emil Boss, and Kauffmann. When I visited Sikkim and went round Kangchenjenga, three years ago, that belief was converted into certainty. The peak cannot be honestly mistaken. In his account of the summit he reached Mr. Graham describes accurately details of the structure of the top of Kabru, invisible from below except with the aid of a powerful glass. Again, my recent experience in Sikkim proved that some men are exempt from any appreciable symptoms of mountain sickness at heights of over 20,000ft., and that with others it does not increase between 15,000ft. and 20,000ft. In the Himalayas, as in the Alps, it varies with the individual."

WRITERS AND READERS.

As usual when a big book is concerned, people are wondering how much Mr. Kruger is receiving for the English version of his. Our own particular guess would be £5,000—a handsome sum certainly.

Mr. Dent's pretty monthly, "The Country," has not found the audience which he hoped, and for the time being, at all events, we are not likely to see it again. He aimed at a magazine—it was that in all but shape—which should be as grateful in text and picture as the country itself. Much as the appreciation of nature, and the love of nature literature, have grown in recent years, they still, it would seem, stand for only a limited public.

Sir Charles Warren is to give us one or two books on what he calls the beginnings of British South Africa. He has seen much service, one way or another, in that country, and his accounts of it will be in the form of memories. Thus in the first volume, which Messrs. Isbister are just issuing, he tells of his experiences on the veldt in the seventies. He was then special commissioner for laying down the boundary line between Griqualand West and the Orange Free State. Eventually Sir Charles may write a war book, but that is in the future.

Mr. Swinburne has written a paper on "King Lear," and it will be printed in the December "Harper's," with a new series of Shakespeare drawings, which Mr. E. A. Abbey is beginning. Having illustrated the comedies of Shakespeare he is now to do the same service for his tragedies. Meanwhile his earlier pictures in illustration of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" are coming out as a book. It has an introduction by Mr. Austin Dobson, who recalls the reward—apart from immortality—which Goldsmith got for the poem. This was a hundred pounds, and he only received twenty for the "Traveller."

We know less, in a personal way, of Lord Salisbury than of many other men not so eminent. He never cared to gratify curiosity in that respect, nor is he likely to do so. There is, however, good material for a broad personal study of him, and this is the idea of a book which Messrs. Isbister will publish shortly. It is by Mr. F. D. How, whose biography of his own father, Dr. Walsham How, won much favour. He tells us of the ex-Premier at Eton, at Oxford, in Australia, also of his early literary work, and generally weaves the story of his career round his personality.

The disappearance of the trouble in the book binding trade is a great relief to the publishers. Some of them spoke as if a season which has been rather slow-footed might now gather way. Hitherto it has been difficult to get books out on the fixed dates. Even when this was managed, the copies of them available might not be enough to go round the trade. Already the binders have begun to work overtime and onward to Christmas, they will have all they can do to meet the accumulated orders. Meanwhile the arbitration on the merits of the dispute will be proceeding.

A series of "literary, musical, illustrated monographs" is promised by the Walter Scott Company. It will be edited by Mr. F. J. Crowest, and will be known as the Music Story Series. Each volume is intended to tell all that the ordinary reader wants to know about a particular aspect of musical art. Thus we shall have the story of oratorio, of notation, of harmony, of the violin, of Bible music, and so on. The writers will be practical musicians, who are recognised as specialists on the subjects of which they will treat. Books about music generally sell well, especially if they are written in a popular style.

A sumptuous edition of Montaigne's essays is being brought out in America at the sumptuous price of £25. It is meant to be a specimen of all that printing and binding ought to be at the beginning of the twentieth century. Thus a special type modelled on one designed by a French engraver of the fifteenth century, has been cut for the book. When the limited edition of it has been printed—twenty-five copies being available for England—the plates will be destroyed. One wonders what ultimately becomes of the expensive books which are so eagerly produced, and so eagerly bought up, on both sides of the Atlantic.

A two-volume work, "Rome and Reform," by the late Mr. Kington Oliphant, of Balliol College, is to be published at once by Messrs. Macmillan. It is a study of the Papal Power and the Roman Catholic Church, and represents long research. Ranke's great work is the despairing admiration of those coming after him. However, within the past sixty years a mass of new information bearing upon the same subject has been made available. This Mr. Kington Oliphant examined with all the impartiality at his command, hoping thereby to escape such a sneer as Beaconsfield flung at a Scottish writer: "Providence seems to be always on the side of the Protestants."

It is sometimes easier to write a book than to find a good appealing title for it. The remark is trite, but it is suggested by Mr. Phil Robinson's new volume, "Bubble and Squeak." He tells us in his preface how it went to the printers and nearly became a book without a title. The happy thought came not, but the printers were making progress, and something had to be done. He wanted a name for a series of light, humorous studies of animal life. Finally, he faithfully assures us, there was nothing for it but to write out the likely titles, 'Fly Papers," "Zoological Crumbs," and so on, and to draw one haphazard. "Bubble and Squeak" was the rather happy result of the lottery.

It is another sign of the approach of the Delhi Durbar that Mr. Murray is just issuing an exhaustive book on that historic and picturesque city. The writer is Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, C. S. I., whose duties for a period of years enabled him to study Delhi on the spot. He says:—I venture to hope that the present volume will afford to visitors to Delhi not only a clear guide to all that is to be seen there, but also an intelligent record of the history of the place in all its various phases, and will help to secure a permanent place in the memories of such, and of many others, for the great and gallant feat of arms performed before Delhi in the summer of 1857 by a very small force under the most arduous and trying conditions.

Concerning Fiction.—Messrs. Duckworth will publish "The Reflections of Ambrosine" by Mrs. Elinor Glyn, who wrote The Visits of Elizabeth.

—There is also appearing Mr. Louis Zangwill's novel One's Womenkind. Hitherto he has written as Z. Z.

—Mr. Heinemann is publishing a school story of an original kind, under the title Godfrey Marten, Schoolboy. It is by Mr. Charles Turley.

—A Doffed Coronet is the title of a novel which Messrs. Harper are about to publish. It is by the anonymous lady who wrote the Reminiscences of an Empress.

—Miss Agnes Giberne, who has written on the subject of astronomy, is the author of a novel to be published by Messrs. Hutchinson, with the title The Rack of this Tough World.

—Messrs. Sands will issue two novels at once, The City of Confusion, by Mr. A. B. Wood, and The Little Colonel, by Mrs C M. Young.

Bric-a-Brac.—De Wet's book is said to be excellently readable, and it well be will illustrated.

—Southey's Journal of a Tour in the Netherlands in the Autumn of 1815, which has not been published before, is promised by Mr. Heinemann before the end of November.

—Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish the second volume of Professor Eastman's translation o Karl von Zittels well-known work on paleontology There will be a third volume.

—To Duckworth's Popular Library of Art there is being added a monograph on Millet, by Professor Rolland, of Paris.

—There will be issued, in book form, the clever war sketches On the Heels of De Wet which have been appearing in Blackwood's.

There are seven righteous men, it seems, even among the dramatic critics—we have it on the authority of Mr. Cosmo Hamilton. The Old Playgoers' Club has been amusing itself and the public by solemnly debating the question whether dramatic critics are any good (a topic made the more topical by the coincidence of the trial of the libel action against the "Western Morning News"), and soliciting opinions on this moot point from a number of persons of light and leading. And in his reply Mr. Cosmo Hamilton oracularly remarked that there were seven dramatic critics in this country, and that their opinions were quite invaluable to author actor, and manager. Names, names! Perhaps the Academy and its clientele will oblige with prize lists. Mr. Bernard Shaw who has been himself in his day a fitful but flashing light of dramatic criticism naturally gives his fellows away, asserting that the critics are no use to author, actor, or manager.

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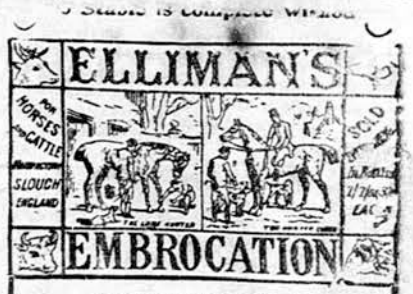

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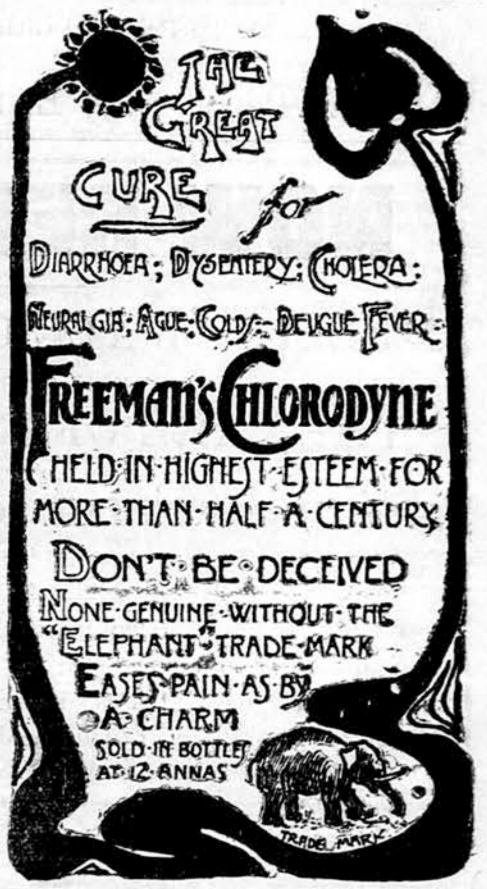

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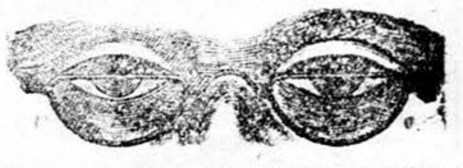

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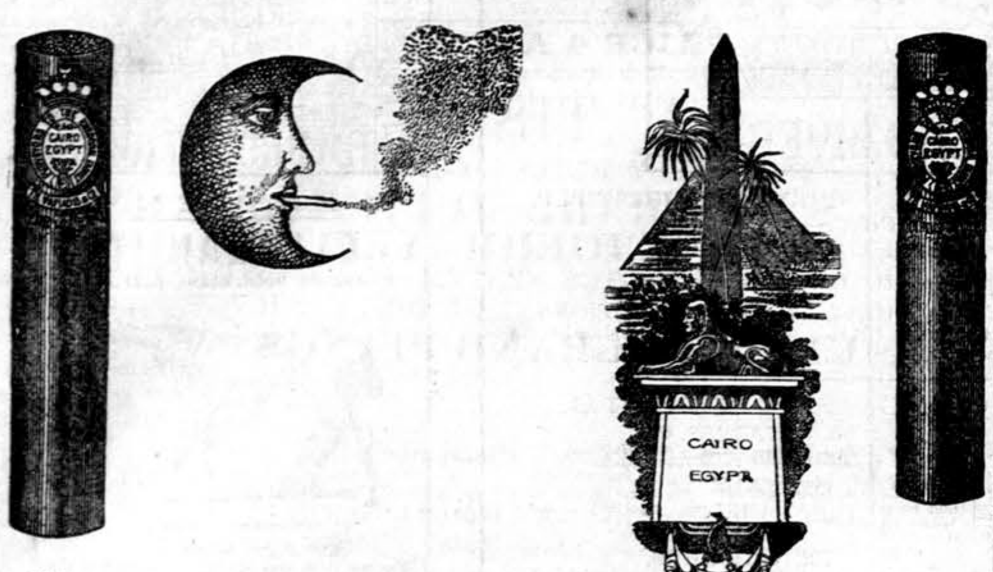

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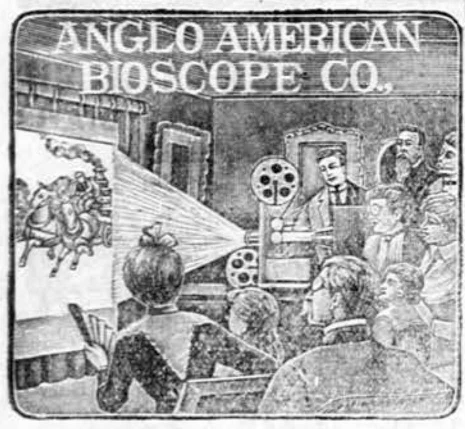

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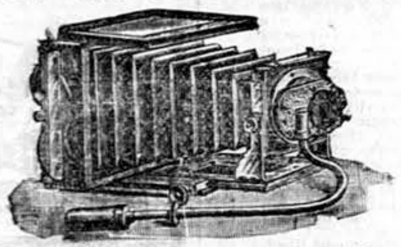

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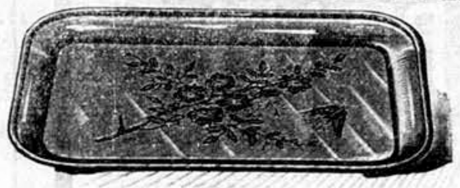
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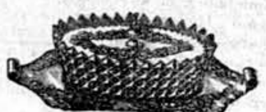
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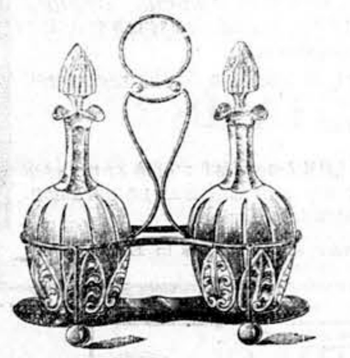
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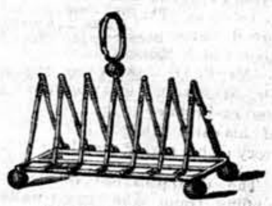
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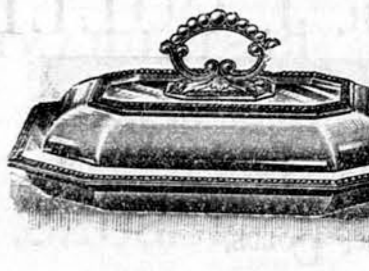
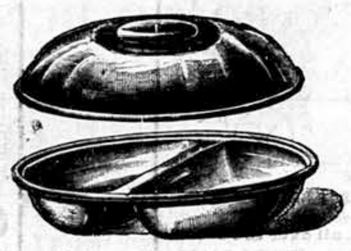

11 inch Entree Dish Rs. 33.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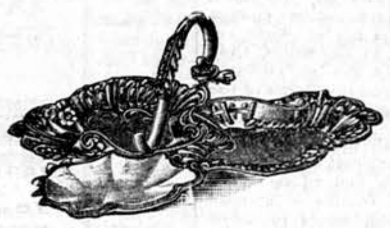
11 inch Entree Dish Rs. 40.


Biscuit, Butter and Cheese Tray, Rs. 28.

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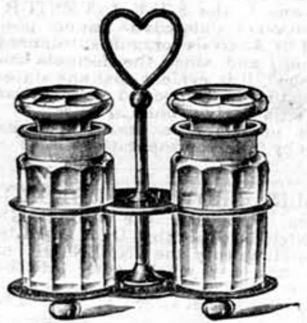
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1 ,, ,, 29
1¼ ,, ,, 38

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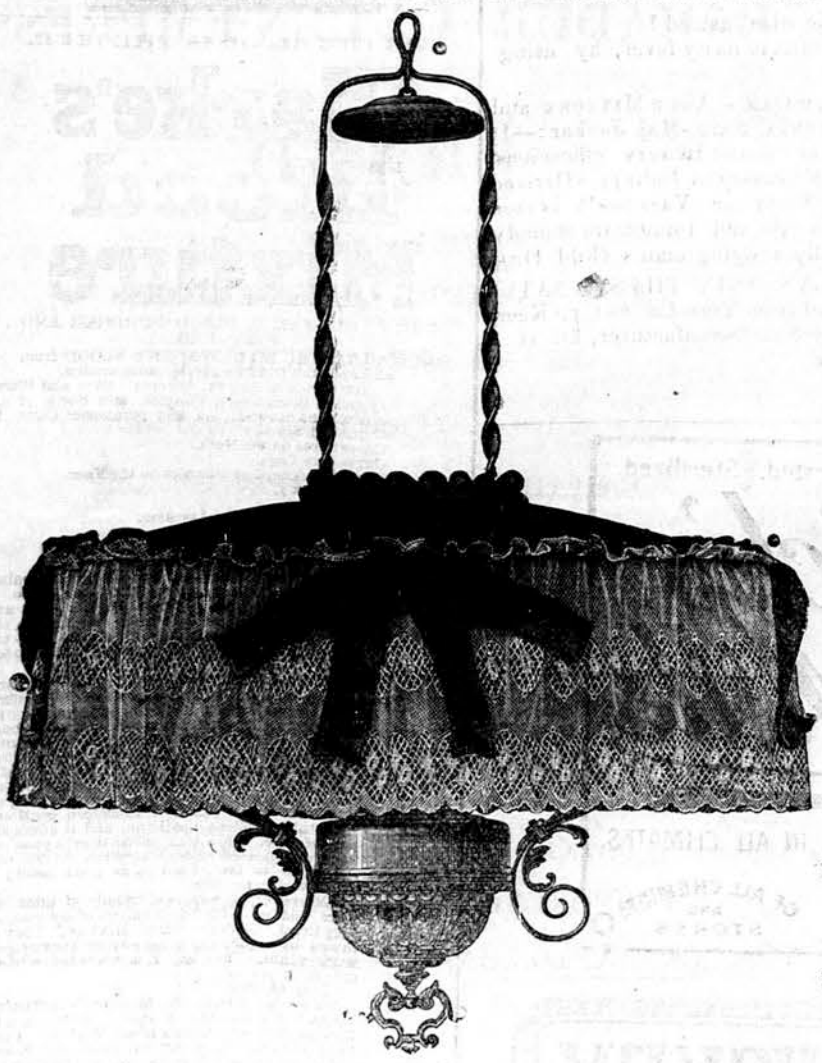

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